"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally fair and slightly warmer.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,194. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The Berlin fancy dress ball, to be given on Feb. 24, promises to eclipse in splendor any of the previous Court fêtes in Germany. The reform of the Military Procedure Code is creating a good deal of attention in Germany. The Federal States do not all agree with Emperor William's views of the subject.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Charles Christy, the last of the famous Christy Minstrels, died in Kansas City, Mo., Saturday.

Brooklyn will bring suit to recover the amount of the defalcation of George Lohmann, who was cashier of the Excise Board and is now in Sing Sing.

A Grecian warship has stopped the Turkish transport Fuad from sailing from Candia to Canea, with munitions for the besieged garrison. The army reserves of 1893 and 1894 have been called out in Greece.

Edward Smith, sixty years old, was found dead in his room at 172 Butler Street, Brooklyn, by one of his few friends, and the police found five bank books, calling for $12,900, and many small bills in an old lounge. He is said to have lived on $1.50 per week.

An Ohio Republican intimately associated with the President-elect said yesterday that it was considered probable in Canton that Whitelaw Reid would be appointed Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Reid he said had asked that he be appointed Secretary of the Navy, and probably would be sent to England as a compromise. It is reported in Washington that Sherman is considering again the matter of withdrawing from the McKinley Cabinet.

Page 2.

Col. Gillespie, United States Engineer Corps, in his report to the War Department, on providing a channel, 35 feet deep at low tide, at the entrance to this port, favors the use of the main ship channel, and advocates the work as one of National importance.

The work of placing the track crossings and stringing the second cable on the Brooklyn Bridge was completed yesterday. Trains are to be run to-day on a minute and a quarter headway, which is to be gradually reduced, during the week, to forty-five seconds.

At midnight last night everything was put in readiness for the passage of trains over the new viaduct and Harlem drawbridge of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and the arrangements were that the first train should be the newspaper train at 4:35 o'clock this morning.

A cable car on the Third Avenue line struck a truck early yesterday afternoon on the hill at Fifty-seventh Street, and another car crashed into it. Both accidents were caused by slippery tracks. The truck driver was badly hurt, and several passengers were cut by broken glass. The motormen were arrested.

Page 3.

The National Humane Alliance of New York has been organized by Hermon L. Ensign and others.

A detective who entered a saloon yesterday to make arrests was locked in and kept a prisoner for nearly an hour.

The Yale-Harvard athletic agreement signed Saturday settles all points of dispute for a period of five years.

The Rev. A. J. Diaz in a sermon last night told of his expulsion from Cuba, where he has been the pastor of a Baptist Church.

In the amateur billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's room Saturday Barnard defeated Poggenburg. Oakes was beaten in the afternoon game by Dr. Miller.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, at Plymouth Church, gave his reasons for asserting that Solomon did not write the Book of Ecclesiastes.

A committee from the Central Labor Union has been appointed to co-operate with committee from the Social Reform Club in seeing what can be done to find work for the unemployed, especially from the city authorities.

Joseph A. Iasigi, the Turkish Consul General at Boston, who was arrested at the Albemarle Hotel Saturday night, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday and held for examination in $10,000. He was unable to find a bondsman, and passed the day and night at Police Headquarters.

Page 4.

Work on the new charities buildings on Blackwell's Island will be begun to-day.

The Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association will give a jubilee dinner at Delmonico's Feb. 26.

A fire in the office of Robert J. Wright, Commissioner of Correction, did about $2,000 damage yesterday morning.

William Sanford Lawton, a lawyer, of this city, committed suicide Saturday night, in Lincoln Park, Chicago. No cause for the deed is known.

It has been reported to the retinue of ex-Queen Liliuokalani that an effort is to be made to assassinate her, and her followers are greatly alarmed.

Mrs. Annie Besant will reach this country some time in March, and will remain here six months. She will visit all the large cities and deliver lectures.

P. J. McDermott of the Plasterers' Union said last night he did not understand an advertisement published in this city calling for plasterers in Glasgow, Scotland.

Marco Fursco of 83 Mulberry Street yesterday found Michael Mescalli, who had eloped with his wife, in Hoboken. He cut Mescalli three times severely with a razor.

John Gorman and his son, found yesterday in the act of feeding a fire in the cellar of a tenement house, and arrested for arson, said they were trying to keep warm. They were both drunk.

The report of the State Board of Health shows that the death rate in New York was slightly lower last year than in 1895. Recommendations are made regarding the abatement of nuisances and the protection of water supplies.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County General Democratic Committee has prepared resolutions providing for the re-enrollment of the Democrats of Brooklyn, and they will probably be adopted at the meeting of the General Committee to-morrow.

Mayor Strong was hailed as the first Mayor of the Greater New York at the convention of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel. He said that he felt the honor would not be his. He complimented the Jews for the manner in which they looked after their charities. In this work, he declared, they excel the Gentiles.

Page 5.

The New York Public Library has just issued its first monthly bulletin for this year. Historical manuscripts and books have been added to the library.

The Wool Exchange, which was incorporated Wednesday, gave a reception in its new building at West Broadway and Beach Street.

An opposition ticket was put in the field at the annual election of the American Institute, on account of alleged unsuccessful management of the last fair, and was elected.

Page 7.

The last Sunday concert of the Metropolitan Opera House artists was very successful. Those who took part received much applause.

When Frank Puntosal went into a saloon on East One Hundred and Eleventh Street last night, he was attacked by a large number of Italians, who took him for a stool-pigeon for the police.

The fueral services of Armand Castelmary, the opera singer, who died suddenly at the Metropolitan Opera House Wednesday night, were held at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul yesterday, and the body was placed temporarily in a vault at Kensico. Pol. Plançon and Mme. Litvinne sang at the services, and many prominent singers were present.

Page 8.

The cotton maunfacturers of the South say they see no need of curtailing production in the coarser class of goods.

Page 10.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage preached his fifth sermon yesterday on "Religion for Today," considering "God as Inside the Universe, Not Outside."

Brigham H. Roberts, an Elder of the Mormon Church, maintained in the first of his lectures here last night that Mormonism is the revivification of Christ's Gospel.

A baby less than a year old ran part of a needle into the calf of its right leg. The needle was found there by surgeons at the Hudson Street Hospital using the X rays, and was successfully extracted.

Edward Reynolds, a hack driver and owner, refused yesterday to press a complaint against two men who had been arrested on a charge of assaulting him, because he was afraid of being again attacked.

"Val" Stark, a young man who is studying for the ministry, has started a Bowery mission, where he allows men to ask him questions on religion. He is doing much good, though he is often the principal in exciting discussions.

Dr. Daniel C. Potter did not leave the parsonage of the Baptist Tabernacle yesterday, but sent a statement to his congregation, in which he criticised the Baptists who have allowed the proceedings to be taken against him.

Bishop Potter made his second public appeal for subscriptions for the Building Fund of the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine before the congregation in the Church of the Incarnation. He explained how gifts might be made and, in his sermon, spoke of the elevating influence upon the poorer classes of imposing church buildings.

In his sermon yesterday Mr. Moody said the greatest calamities come upon us by neglect. The current is always heaving us on to another world, and the important question is, "Have you put your house in order?" He commended the work of the Rev. F. B. Meyer, and said England and America would be more closely drawn to each other if more ministers would pay visits.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fires.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
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TO BELITTLE INAUGURATION.

An Alleged Plot to Make the Ceremonies Less Imposing than They Have Usually Been.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Some members of the Inauguration Committee are beginning to talk quietly about an alleged plot to belittle the ceremonies. They admit that they have no evidence on the subject, but say that recent events have caused the belief to become general in the committee that certain hostile influences are at work to prevent Major McKinley's inauguration becoming an unusual event.

Attention is called to the fact that while all the rest of the Senate filed into the House of Representatives on Wednesday to listen to the declaration of the Electoral count, Matt Quay and Don Cameron managed to become lost on the way across the Capitol and failed to put in an appearance. This, taken in connection with the decision of the Pennsylvania militia not to participate in the inauguration ceremonies, has led to the expressed belief that Mr. Quay's influence has been used to keep the soldiers away from Washington.

In previous years the display of local soldiery of New York and Pennsylvania has been one of the features of the inauguration parades. Neither of these States is to be represented this year by any large body of troops, and as a result people are saying that Platt and Quay are sulking in their tents; first, because of their defeat at St. Louis, and, secondly, because the President-elect has not yet fallen upon his knees before them to recognize their importance in the political world.

FOUGHT A DUEL IN THE STREET.

One of the Men Killed and the Other Severely Wounded.

SPURLINGTON, Ky., Feb. 14.—Last evening Kelly Bowles and "Willie" Gilpin fought a duel with pistols on the street, Bowles being shot in the breast and instantly killed and Gilpin severely wounded in the hip and arm.

Gilpin, who is a magistrate and member of the Fiscal Court of the county, some time ago fined Bowles $3 for an assault. Bowles at that time fired at Gilpin, and missing, beat him with the weapon. He was sued for damages, and compromised for $500. Last evening's shooting was a result of the suit.

WORSTED MILLS RESUMING.

Demand for Their Goods Causes Them to Enlarge Operations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14.—There are indications of a revival of activity in the worsted mills in this section.

Monday morning the Weybosset Mills, in Olneyville, which have been running only forty hours a week for several months, will start the preparatory departments on full time, to be in readiness for a general resumption of full time in the weaving and all other departments.

The Lippitt Woolen Mills, at Woonsocket, have issued orders for a general resumption of activity on full time and have orders enough to run on full time for a number of months.

A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

Meant to Shoot Inspector Schaack of the Chicago Police.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—S. K. Lamont, a crank, stationed himself in the main corridor of the East Chicago Avenue Police Station this morning, to wait the arrival of Inspector Schaack, whom he admits he intended to assassinate.

Lamont says he was greatly interested in the O'Malley trial, in which Inspector Schaack took so prominent a place in the prosecution, and became convinced that the murder charge brought against the Alderman was the result of a conspiracy.

He had been waiting at the police station several minutes when Sergt. Stone asked him what he wanted there. Lamont produced a revolver and said he had come to kill the Inspector because of the latter's effort to convict O'Malley. The weapon was taken away from Lamont and he was placed in a cell. He is believed to be insane.

Gave His Body for Dissection.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 14.—A man who registered as "Ed Early, Albany, N. Y.," committed suicide in his room at the New Baker House, on Washington Street, last night by asphyxiation. The deed was not discovered until this evening. He left a note stating that it would be impossible to find out his identity, and requesting that his body be given to some hospital for dissecting purposes. The police as yet are unable to discover any clue that will lead to his identification.

MISER'S HOARD DISCOVERED

Bank Books Calling for $12,900 and $235 Cash in Edward Smith's Squalid Rooms.

THE OLD MAN DIED ALONE.

His Living Expenses Said to Have Been Less than $1.50 Per Week—He Seldom Admitted People to His Rooms—Was Deeply Religious.

Edward Smith, a bachelor, fifty years old, was found dead in his home, at 172 Butler Street, Brooklyn, at noon yesterday by his friend, Robert Spierman, who lives a few doors away. Smith had been known for years as a man of miserly habits, and when the police searched his house they found bank books calling for nearly $13,000 and $235 in cash concealed in the lining of a sofa.

Smith was a painter. He was a brother of the Rev. Dr. E. J. Smith of Great Neck, L. I. He owned the house in which he lived. His apartments were on the first floor. The upper floor he rented to a family. He was a most eccentric character, almost a recluse, and practically the only friend he had was Spierman, who frequently worked for him.

For the past three days Spierman had seen nothing of his old friend. He thought something might have happened, and called at the house and found no signs of life. Looking through a window he saw the old man lying on the floor, apparently dead.

He summoned the police of the Third Precinct, and when the door had been forced an investigation showed that Smith had evidently been dead for some time. He was lying near a table, which he had knocked over in falling. An autopsy showed that he died of heart disease.

Bankbooks Found.

At the suggestion of Spierman, Sergt. Murphy and two patrolmen made a thorough search of the house. They ripped up carpets and opened the furniture coverings in every piece in the rooms. Behind a cheap print of the Madonna they found five bank books calling for $12,900. Two books were on the Dime Savings Bank, one on the Germania Savings Bank, one on the Fulton Bank, and one on the Brooklyn City Bank.

"Well, this is a find," ejaculated the Sergeant.

"Look a little further," put in Spierman, "and I'll bet you'll find more."

After they had torn open the few chairs in the scantily furnished and dingy apartment and ripped up a considerable part of the floor they opened an old haircloth sofa.

"Here's more money," exclaimed the Sergeant.

Money in a Sofa.

Murphy dug his hand back into the excelsior and pulled out bill after bill. After wrecking the sofa the police counted up $235. Nothing more of value was found.

Spierman reported Smith's death to Father Duffy of St. Agnes's Church at the close of the morning services. With emotion Father Duffy made the announcement to the congregation, and announced his intention of visiting the house. Two hundred men of the congregation said they would accompany him. The procession through the streets to Smith's squalid home attracted much attention, and when the apartments were reached the crowd numbered nearly a thousand, and blocked the street in front of the house. With bared heads the people stood while Father Duffy and an assistant priest recited the litany in the room where the dead man lay.

Smith's Methods of Life.

So far as is known Smith had but few relatives, none in Brooklyn. He was charitably inclined. In his living, however, he was extremely penurious. His living expenses are said to have been not over $1.50 a week. He did all his own work about his rooms. It was said in the neighborhood yesterday that not ten persons in the past ten years had been allowed to pass his threshold. According to the statement made by Father Duffy he was deeply religious, and a regular attendant at church.

The police have taken charge of the body, and last night an officer was detailed to watch the house. It is thought that other sums of money may be concealed in odd places.

A LARGE POOLROOM BURNED.

Believed to be the Work of Citizens of Elmhurst, Ill.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The large poolroom which has been causing the wealthy citizens of Elmhurst so much trouble in the past month was burned to the ground at 5 A. M. to-day. According to two watchmen who were in the place just before the fire, it was the work of three incendiaries, who appeared and compelled them to leave while they carried out the plan of destruction.

Who these men are is not known to the authorities, but it is suspected by many that they are either well-known citizens or men hired by them. The people have felt greatly outraged at the presence of the poolroom, and have tried in vain by process of law to compel its removal. No effort was made to save the building, as it was not within the village limits of Elmhurst, and the Fire Department did not feel called on to interfere. The burned building was just over the Cook County line, and the poolroom was established about a month ago. Last week a raid was made upon the place and six inmates were arrested. The warrants were sworn out by the President of the Elmhurst Board. This did not satisfy the Elmhurst people, and it is said that threats were made to burn the place to the ground.

It is said to-night that the owner of the building will investigate the fire and have certain citizens arrested if the story of the watchmen is correct.

Police Captain Hurt by Gas.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Capt. John Mangin of the Yonkers police force was found in his sleeping room at his residence on Post Street at 9 o'clock this morning in an unconscious condition from the effects of inhaling illuminating gas, which had escaped from a gas stove in his room. Dr. Benedict, surgeon of the Police Department, attended the Captain, and succeeded in reviving him after several hours of hard work. This evening the Captain is out of danger.

Missionary Malcolm Dead.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 14.—Information has been received here of the death of Fullerton Boyd Malcolm, a missionary to Corea, who was sent out by the Rev. D. D. MacLaurin from the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church, in this city, in November, 1893. The deceased died of pneumonia, Jan. 3, at Chemulpo, Corea. He was buried in the cemetery at that place.

INVADING ENGLISH MARKETS.

British Makers of Iron and Steel Products Alarmed by the Number of American Exports.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 14.—British makers of iron and steel products are alarmed by the invasion of their home markets by American manufacturers. It is stated that tin plate bars have been exported to the Welsh tinned plate mills for several months, and that some of the tinned plates imported recently were made out of American steel. Bessemer steel rails have been exported, and one Pittsburg firm is reported to have been recently shipping on an order for 20,000 tons of billets, which have been landed on the west coast of England at a price of 12 shillings below the local price. Other forms of iron and steel exported extensively are hardware, mechanical tools, and various forms of machinery.

Wages in American mills are more than double the wages paid in English mills for similar work. It is claimed that the higher cost of labor in the United States has given to employers a greater incentive to introduce labor-saving machinery, and that the labor cost per ton in American mills is so low, as compared with the cost in England, by reason of the larger output per day, that the cost per ton is actually below what it is at the most favored mills in Great Britain and almost as low as in Germany.

DEATH OF CHARLES CHRISTY.

The Last of the Famous Christy Minstrels—Died in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 14.—Charles Christy, the last of the famous Christy Minstrels, died at the City Hospital yesterday of cirrhosis of the liver, aged sixty-eight years.

Christy was one of the original Christy Minstrels, founded by his uncle, Edwin P. Christy. When the palmy days were over, "Uncle Charlie" went to Texas, where he managed vaudeville shows for many years. In 1892-93 he came to Kansas City in advance of Pain's Novelty Company. The company stranded, and "Uncle Charlie" took up his abode in Kansas City, where he has since eked out a precarious existence.

THE BERING SEA COMMISSION.

Some of the Claims Will Not Be Paid by Us.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Several of the most prominent members of the Bering Sea Commission were here to-day. Among them were Mr. Justice King of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, and Robert Lansing, counsel of the United States members of the commission.

In an interview Mr. Lansing said: "We do not expect to have to pay all that Great Britain demands by any means. There are twenty-six claims aggregating, with interest, about $1,000,000. We have proved that in several cases the vessels seized were the property of American citizens, and in their cases, of course, Great Britain cannot recover."

A WOMAN LAWYER'S FIRST CASE

Miss Breckinridge Files Papers in a Divorce Proceeding.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 14.—Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge, Kentucky's first woman lawyer, filed her first suit yesterday in the Fayette Circuit Court. She represented Mrs. E. M. Swigert, who sues her husband, Charles Swigert, for absolute divorce.

Miss Breckinridge is an accomplished typewriter and the petition is an excellent specimen of her work. It is short, but it sets forth the case with great strength. The papers are tied with a neat blue satin ribbon. They have been examined carefully by every member of the Lexington bar.

It is said that Miss Breckinridge has an excellent case, and so, no doubt, will win her first suit at law.

BROOKLYN WILL BRING SUIT.

An Attempt Will Be Made to Recover Lohmann's Defalcation.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 14.—George W. McKenzie, a clerk in the office of the Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, came here last night and served upon Warden Sage and William D. Lohmann, a convict, an order from the Supreme Court for the examination of Lohmann as a witness in an action to be brought by Brooklyn City against the former members of the Excise Board.

Lohmann is serving an eight years' term in prison for defaulting while cashier of the old Board of Excise of Brooklyn. He stole $19,400, and fled, when, because of the election of Mayor Schieren, it was certain he would be displaced. The city is now to sue the former members of the board and needs the prisoner as a witness. The suit is to recover the amount of the defalcation.

HAD BARBER ANY LEGAL HEIRS?

His Estate Will Go to the Georgia Treasury, if None Appear.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 14.—The death of an old man named Barber, in Hancock County, has proven quite a windfall to the State, since all the property that he left, amounting to $150,000, will be covered into the State treasury.

Under the laws of this State, the property of a person dying intestate, without any known heirs, escheats to the State. The case in point is one behind which there is a peculiar story, if it could ever be fathomed. In 1856 there appeared in Hancock County a man named Barber, who lived to himself, was non-communicative, and never by word or action gave any indication as to his previous record or connection, beyond acknowledging that he had been born in the State of New York. He devoted himself strictly to business, in which he was a success, and became possessed of money in bank and a great deal of valuable property, all of which has been calculated by the appraisers to be worth $150,000.

He was found sitting dead in a chair in his office, and after two weeks' diligent search, not a scrap of paper has been found which would identify his connections anywhere. This being the case, all that can be done is to cover his estate into the State Treasury, according to the law, and let it go into the school fund.

REID'S DEMAND FOR PLACE

It May Keep Mr. Depew from Being Appointed Ambassador to Great Britain.

OHIO REPUBLICAN'S STORY.

He Says Mr. Reid Wants to be Secretary of the Navy, and May Be Sent to England as a Compromise—More Talk of Sherman's Withdrawal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—An Ohio Republican of undoubted veracity and intimate acquaintance with the President-elect has suggested to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the dispatch published this morning from Washington stating that the belief is a settled one here that Mr. Depew is to go to England as Ambassador, overlooks the fact that there is another candidate for that high position in the State of New York.

Reports have been coming from Canton for a week or more that have ascribed conflicting reasons for the failure of the President-elect to finish his Cabinet. The person referred to as authority says that the delay in announcing the full list is to be ascribed largely to the desire of Whitelaw Reid to be Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Reid is represented as having been more inclined to take that position than any other in or out of the Cabinet, and to have made his preference known in such a direct manner that it could not have been misunderstood. If Mr. Reid cannot have the Navy, which seems to have been given finally to ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts, report has it he would be satisfied with the position of Ambassador to England.

It is understood at Canton that if it shall be decided that New York shall not be in the Cabinet, Mr. Reid will feel as if New York had been honored adequately by the selection of a prominent member of the Republican Party to succeed Mr. Bayard, and he has felt confident that Mr. McKinley will not refuse to grant his desire in this matter.

Although Major McKinley is reported to have decided that ex-Gov. Long shall be Secretary of the Navy, thus making it necessary that Mr. Reid shall be content with some other post, Mr. Reid is represented as being so urgent and so confident that his health will be strong enough to justify his attempt to discharge the duties of Secretary of the Navy, that D. O. Mills has gone to Arizona to discuss the matter with Mr. Reid, with the hope of inducing him to co-operate with Major McKinley in disposing of that post in a way that will be satisfactory to the party without provoking any personal irritation.

Another report from the same source as that already quoted is that Senator Sherman, who was induced to consent to go into the Department of State to enable the President-elect to harmonize some party controversies in Ohio, has become convinced that his departure from the Senate would not pacify the rival Republicans of his State, while it might result in humiliation to Sherman and in a deplorable fight among the adherents of Foraker and those who are opposed to him.

It is apparent to Sherman, it is said, that his withdrawal from the Senate would be followed by the selection of another Foraker Senator and perhaps by an open fight against the Administration by two Senators from the President's own State. Mr. Sherman is aware that staying where he is he could avoid the drudgery that cannot be shirked by a Secretary of State, who is to really fill the office, and he knows, too, that as a Senator he would be able, as well as willing, to exert his influence to support the Administration of Mr. McKinley.

For these reasons it is considered not at all improbable that Mr. Sherman may yet decline to abandon his place in the Senate and thus prevent the entry of two Forakers, instead of one, to the Senatorial circle.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Pennsylvanians Urging Appointment of Col. Widensheim.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 14.—Jerome Carty, a leading patent attorney of Philadelphia, is in the city to present the indorsements of Col. John A. Wiedersheim, a candidate for the post of Commissioner of Patents. Col. Wiedersheim is indorsed by Senators Quay and Cameron, Senator-elect Penrose, the Philadelphia delegation to Congress, and many other prominent Republicans of the Keystone State. Mr. Carty is of the opinion that Mr. Weidersheim will receive the appointment if Pennsylvania does not secure a representative in the Cabinet, which at present does not appear probable. Major McKinley this morning attended church, accompanied by Charles A. Chickering of Copenhagen, N. Y., and Congressman D. K. Watson of Columbus. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. McKinley drove about the city for an hour and a half. They also made their regular Sunday visit with mother McKinley.

It is probable that Major McKinley will go to Cleveland during the present week, but the exact time of departure has not yet been decided upon. He will be in Cleveland only a few days.

The call of Congressman Watson on Major McKinley has given rise to the rumor that Watson aspires to fill the Senatorial seat to be vacated by Mr. Sherman. The friends of Mr. Watson consider him an excellent compromise candidate. Mr. Watson declined to talk regarding the report.

COL. ALBERT CLARK'S CANDIDACY.

Efforts to Make Him Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Col. Albert Clark, Secretary of the Home Market Club, may be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the McKinley Administration. His friends have started such a movement. To a reporter he said:

"I was very much surprised to hear that such a movement had been started, and I was also very much gratified at the unanimity displayed in its favor. I could not say in advance, of course, whether I would accept the offer if it were tendered me. I should have to give the matter thoughtful consideration, but I may say that if I could arrange other affairs satisfactorily, I would probably accept the office."

Col. Clark had been mentioned for Collector of Boston, but Chairman George A. Lyman had been picked out for this place. Col. Clark has visited Canton and conferred with Mr. McKinley.

DISPATCH FROM DE LOME.

Sends Word to Spain that the Cuban Question in Congress May Be Considered Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Times to-morrow will publish a Madrid dispatch saying the papers there announce that the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received from Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister to the United States, a telegram stating that President Cleveland, Secretary of State Olney, and all of the other principal public men of the United States regard the reforms for Cuba recently adopted by the Spanish Government as ample.

Minister de Lome, the dispatch says, added that the Cuban question may be considered as dead, so far as the United States Congress and public opinion are concerned. President-elect McKinley is also believed to regard the reforms favorably.

The Times's dispatch adds that the Government is reserved, but that the foregoing is more or less correct.

A CUBAN CEMETERY ORDER.

Mourners Attending Funerals Forbidden to Pass the Gates.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—The Diario de la Marina eulogizes ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts, who has been named as Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President-elect McKinley, for the stand, it alleges, he has taken in favor of Spain in her war against the Cuban insurgents and against intervention by the United States in the Cuban troubles.

The Mayor of Havana has issued an order that no persons shall be admitted to the cemeteries in and about the city for the purpose of attending funerals. In accordance with this order the mourners at all funerals are stopped at the cemetery gates and only the officiating clergymen and those persons whose duties require there presence at the grave are allowed to enter. This action on the part of the authorities is taken in order to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

The payment of allowances to pensioners of the Government has been suspended for a few days.

A VICTORY FOR GEN. ALGER.

He Regains the Money Paid for Supposed Mineral Lands.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 14.—The suit of Gen. Russell A. Alger against the heirs of John F. Anderson in the United States Circuit Court for rescission of contract and recovery of $103,000 paid for certain supposed mineral lands in Franklin County, Tenn., resulted in a complete victory for the plaintiff.

The court releases the future Secretary of War from his contract, declaring the sale fraudulent and void, and grants a decree against the executrix of the estate for $103,000, with interest from 1889.

RIVAL RECEIVERS AT WAR.

The Appointee of the Federal Courts Driven from His Position.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Feb. 14.—The litigation over the possession of the property of the Dakota Hot Springs Company, which includes the Evans Hotel and baths at this place, reached a climax yesterday. Col. Swan had been appointed receiver by the Federal courts, and H. J. Curtis by the district court on application of two distinct sets of creditors. Yesterday Col. Swan was compelled by Deputy Sheriffs to leave the building at the point of a revolver, and the Curtis faction is in control. No meals were served to the guests, and the restaurants around town did a thriving business.

Col. Swan points out that the mortgage given on the property expressly stipulates that he should be in control of the property in case foreclosure proceedings were instituted.

Thirteen Prisoners Escape.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 14.—A dispatch from Yorkville to The State says thirteen prisoners broke jail there this morning. M. R. Reese and J. C. Leckie, under life sentences, were among the number. The others, who were negroes, were charged with minor crimes. None of them has been recaptured.

Comfortable Day for Mrs. Beecher.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher passed a very comfortable day. She was conscious for a few hours this morning. She takes little nourishment.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen over the lake regions, the Ohio and the Upper Mississippi Valleys, and at Southern Rocky Mountain stations; it has fallen generally over the Atlantic coast and Southern States, and at Northern and Central Rocky Mountain stations. It is relatively high in the Upper Ohio Valley and from Colorado westward to California, and it is low north of Lake Huron and Southern Texas and north of Montana. The temperature has risen in the districts on the Atlantic coast, and to the west of the Rocky Mountains, and it is slightly colder over the central valleys. The weather is generally fair to-night east of the Mississippi and in the Northwest. Local snows are reported from Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Northern Texas. The indications are that the cloudiness will increase in the central valleys, with local rains, or, in northern portions, local snows. The weather will probably continue fair on the Atlantic coast from South Carolina northward over Southern New England, but with increasing cloudiness during the day.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	31	21	24
6 A. M.	26	22	25
9 A. M.	28	25	23
12 M.	33	31	32
4 P. M.	35	38	36
6 P. M.	35	35	35
9 P. M.	31	34	34
12 P. M.	30	35	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	30½
Weather Bureau	28
Corresponding date 1896	32
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

A TURKISH VESSEL STOPPED

Two Shots Fired Across Her Bows by a Grecian Warship at Candia.

TRANSPORT FUAD DETAINED.

She Was Bound for Canea with Munitions for the Garrison—More Troops Ordered Under Arms in Greece to be Sent to Crete.

ATHENS, Feb. 14.—Advices have been received here giving details of the detention at Candia of a Turkish vessel by a Greek warship.

The vessel, which was stopped and compelled to return to her anchorage, was the Turkish transport Fuad, bound for Canea with munitions for the besieged garrison at that place. As the Fuad moved from her anchorage and started to leave the harbor the Greek warship headed in such a direction as to intercept her, and ordered her to stop. No attention being paid to this order, the Greek vessel fired two shots across the Fuad's bows, and the transport, being unarmed, put about and returned to her moorings.

It is reported that the commander of the British fleet protested against the action of the Greeks, and ordered the vessels of that nation to make no further attacks upon the Turks.

The army reserves of 1893 and 1894 have been called out and ordered to hold themselves in readiness to join their colors at forty-eight hours' notice.

A number of detachments of infantry, artillery, and engineers have embarked at Piraeus for Crete. Their departure was attended with great enthusiasm.

It is understood that the orders of the troops are to protect the Christian families in Crete and to restore order. This is looked upon as tantamount to the occupation of the island. Greece has notified the powers that she will willingly hold herself answerable for the steps she has taken.

Col. Vassos, chief aide de camp to King George, commanded the troops, who numbered 1,500. As the men marched aboard the vessel which was to convey them to Crete large crowds of people who had gathered to witness their departure cheered them again and again. The troops, who are already styled the "corps of occupation," reached Milo to-day.

A regiment of artillery has been ordered to start at once for the Thessalian frontier. This regiment will be accompanied by Prince Nicholas, King George's third son.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Times prints a dispatch dated Canea, Feb. 14, midnight, saying that a Turkish troopship has just put to sea, and that a Greek transport has started in pursuit of her. A dispatch from Canea saying that George Berovitch Pasha, the Christian Governor of Crete, took refuge on the flagship of the Russian Admiral, and that the entire force of Montenegrin gendarmerie, who have hitherto been employed in guarding the Governor's residence, have been transferred to the Russian warships. The Russian and French Admirals, the dispatch says, have received identical instructions, but the nature of their orders is not known.

THE POWERS TO INTERFERE.

Report that They Have Agreed to a Joint Occupation of Canea.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Times to-morrow will say: "The diplomats at Constantinople have accepted Great Britain's proposals for a joint naval occupation of Canea, Retimo, and Herakilon, the removal from Cretan waters of the Greek fleet, and the forbiddance of the dispatch to Crete of Turkish reinforcements."

A GRECO-TURKISH WAR IMMINENT.

That Is the Opinion of This Morning's London Papers.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The London papers this morning concur in the opinion that a Greco-Turkish war is imminent. The Liberal organs implore the Government not to impede the action of Greece in any way, while the more moderate journals urge the Powers to occupy Crete and to decide the ultimate destiny of the island, when matters shall have become more quiet.

The Standard declares that the Powers must pacify Crete, since they have decided to restrain Greece and Turkey.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT CANEA.

Foreign Warships Asked to Land Their Men and Occupy the City.

CANEA, Crete, Feb. 14.—Prince George of Greece, who arrived here on Feb. 12 in command of the Greek flotilla, after receiving visits from the commanders of the foreign warships, returned to Milo.

It is reported that the Beys of Canea have requested the commanders of the foreign warships here to land men from their vessels to occupy the city. The intense excitement which has prevailed here recently has not at all abated.

George Berovitch Pasha, the Christian Governor of Crete, who, having been menaced by the Moslems, recently took refuge at the Greek Consulate, and the Greek Consul embarked this evening on different warships. They were accompanied by their families. The Consuls and the commander of the Turkish forces have removed to the military post.

The insurgents continue their bombardment from the landward side of the fortress and the Turks are returning their fire, with sanguinary results.

GLADSTONE FAVORS GREECE.

He Says He Will Profoundly Rejoice at Her Success.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Mr. Gladstone to-day telegraphed to The Daily Chronicle the following message:

"I do not dare to stimulate Greece when I cannot help her, but I shall profoundly rejoice at her success. I hope the powers will recollect that they have their own character to redeem."

The Daily Telegraph to-morrow will publish a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that the military division of Odessa will concentrate 30,000 Cossacks with a view to being in readiness to meet any emergency that may arise.

The Standard to-morrow will publish a Constantinople dispatch saying that the impression prevails in diplomatic circles there that the opposition to the Greek national sentiment will endanger the Greek throne.

British Gunboats for Crete.

MALTA, Feb. 14.—Three British gunboats sailed hence for Crete to-day.

CRASH OF CABLE CARS

One Strikes a Truck and Is Struck by Another Car.

CAUSE, SLIPPERY TRACKS.

Truck Driver Thrown to the Ground on Upper Third Avenue and Wheels Pass over Him—Passengers Cut.

Upper Third Avenue was crowded with pedestrians yesterday afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock, when an accident, which caused considerable excitement, occurred at the corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

At this point the avenue has a steep grade, and, as the tracks were very slippery, on account of the snow, it was difficult to stop the cars. Car No. 50 was coming down town at the usual rate of speed. It was well filled with passengers, a large portion women.

As the car approached Fifty-seventh Street, the gripman, James Keating, of 162 East Seventy-eighth Street, saw a large truck belonging to Matthew Baird, a contractor, and driven by Peter Wood, of 1,895 Second Avenue, coming across the street from the east side. He rang his bell, and put on his brake, but the truck could not clear the track in time, and the car struck the back of the wagon, throwing Wood to the ground between the shafts. The wagon passed over his body, the front wheel over his neck, and the rear wheel over his stomach.

Several of the women in the car saw the man fall, and screamed, and when they saw the wagon pass over the driver's body one of them fainted and was carried into a neighboring drug store. The team of horses attached to the wagon as soon as the collision occurred started to run toward Lexington Avenue and were halfway up the block when they were stopped.

A policeman summoned an ambulance, and placed Keating under arrest. While the car was waiting for the arrival of the ambulance Car No. 36 came in sight on the same track, and although its gripman tried hard to stop it and shouted, it crashed into the rear of No. 50, throwing the occupants of both cars to the floor and breaking several panes of glass in No. 50.

The crashing of the two cars together caused more excitement than the first accident, and several of the passengers received cuts about the hands and face from the broken glass. When the rear car struck No. 50 it dragged her along the slippery tracks for about ten feet before both came to a standstill.

An ambulance from Flower Hospital arrived in the meantime and Wood was removed to the hospital, where it was found that he had a severe scalp wound, and three broken ribs. His condition is not thought to be critical, however.

Both of the gripmen said that the accident was entirely due to the slippery tracks which, although sanded by the company, are so bad that a car can be stopped only with much difficulty on such a grade.

Keating was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station and will be arraigned in Yorkville Court this morning.

THE GREAT MEDICAL CONGRESS.

International Body Which Will Meet in Moscow in August.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Chicago will be represented at the International Medical Congress, which will be called to order in Moscow on Aug. 16 next, and will continue in session for a week. This congress meets once every three years, and attracts physicians and surgeons from all over the world. The association hall membership is nearly 700, over 30 per cent. of whom attend the session no matter in which country the congress is held. The last congress convened at Rome. Six years ago it was at Berlin, and nine years ago at Washington.

Great preparations are being made for the coming congress. It will be under official Governmental sanction and auspices, and to make it a success, the Czar has contributed very liberally to the reception and entertainment fund. Delegations will be given the freedom of the city, access to Court, and many privileges not ordinarily accorded visitors.

Officers of the congress are elected by an Executive Committee before the adjournment of one congress, and must be residents of the country in which the next congress is to be held. Thus all the high officials of this year's congress, elected at Rome, are Russians. The President, Prof. J. Th. Klein, is one of the most eminent physicians in Russia in the line of diseases of children. The Vice President is Prof. A. J. Kojeknikow, the Treasurer, Prof. N. Th. Filatow, and the Secretary General, Prof. W. K. Roth.

The work of the congress is the reception and discussion of papers on all branches of medicine and surgery and allied sciences, such as chemistry, bacteriology, &c. The programme prepared for the coming congress is divided into fifteen sections. One of the Chicago delegates to this congress is Dr. Jacob Frank, 17 Lincoln Avenue, surgeon to the St. Elizabeth and German hospitals. It will be the twelfth congress he has attended and addressed. His paper will be entitled "A New Contrivance for Intestinal End-to-End Anastomosis."

"It may not be generally known," said Dr. Frank last night, "but it is a fact that Chicago has done more for the advancement of intestinal surgery than all the rest of the world put together. This is well recognized in the profession."

BOLD ROBBERY IN A SALOON.

Four Men Relieve a Barkeeper and Eleven Customers of Their Money.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—One of the most daring of the long series of saloon robberies occurred at 10:20 o'clock to-night, at John Mayer's, at Fourteenth Street and Newberry Place. Mayer was behind the bar and eleven men were seated drinking at tables, when three men entered the front door and one by the side entrance. All had pistols, and every occupant of the saloon was covered instantly.

Two of the robbers went behind the bar, taking $15 from the till and a smaller sum from Mayer's pockets. The other two had, meanwhile, kept the seated men covered. When Mayer had been robbed, the four proceeded to relieve the other eleven. From five men $140 and four watches were taken. The other six were penniless.

The robbers then made the twelve men crowd into a small closet, after which the door was locked and the thieves fled.

BRAZIL'S COMMERCIAL IDEAS.

Plans for a General Extension of Trade Relations.

PANAMA, Feb. 14.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil has presented a report to his Government, in which he advocates the formation of a commercial union between Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. He has also elaborated a scheme for international communication whereby Paraguay and Bolivia would find an outlet to the Atlantic through Brazilian territory. It is generally taken for granted that this important subject will be seriously taken up soon by all the countries concerned, as its advantages are manifest.

The long-talked-of project for an international bridge over the Anaraheim River has now been approved by the Governments of Uruguay and Brazil. The plans have been prepared and will shortly be submitted to the Departments of Engineers of both Governments. The capital will probably be raised under the joint guarantee of the two railway companies, who can well afford to give it, since the cost of transport by lighters at present is really greater than any amount of interest which they might be called upon to pay.

DEEP CHANNEL TO THE SEA.

Col. Gillespie's Report Favors the Deepening of the Main Ship Channel to 35 Feet.

Great interest attaches in shipping circles to the report made by Col. George L. Gillespie, United States Engineer Corps, in charge of harbor improvement, to the War Department.

The report primarily sets forth the estimates called for by Congress on the cost of making channel improvements between the Narrows and the sea, so that there should be a depth of 35 feet at low water. Col. Gillespie, however, also makes very strong representations as to the necessity of the improvement and its immediate prosecution, and his recommendations are reinforced by letters from nearly all of the leading shipowners and representatives of steamship lines.

Improvements made under the River and Harbor act of 1884 and completed in 1891, secured a channel 1,000 feet wide and 30 feet in depth between the Narrows and the sea. At that time, however, the average draught of steamships was only 27 feet. A great many vessels now draw over 30 feet. For safe navigation they require from two to three feet under their keels. For this they must at present wait for high tide.

The channel between the city and the Narrows is nowhere less than 45 feet deep and is generally from 50 to 60 feet, with a least depth of 40 feet at the end of piers. The natural width of this section of channel is 3,000 feet. The field for improvement, therefore, lies between the Narrows and the sea. The act under which surveys and the present estimates are made makes no reference to width. But the great length of modern steamers demands that attention should be given to this, as well as to increased depth.

Owing to natural conditions, such as currents, winds, and the action of the sea on the sand, in itself affected by well nigh insurmountable barriers in the form of bars, the question of selecting the shorter and more direct route of the Eastern or Swash Channels for the now proposed improvement, is put aside, and the estimates made by Col. Gillespie contemplate the deepening of the north main ship channel, from the Narrows to the Southwest Spit; of the Bayside Channel, from the Southwest Spit, to Gedney's Channel, and Gedney's Channel, from its intersection with the Bayside, to the sea. This constitutes the main ship channel, now regularly used by large vessels. To increase the depth five feet for a width of 1,000 feet will involve the removal of 12,000,000 cubic yards of material at a cost of ten cents a cubic yard, or $1,200,000. If the channel should be widened to 1,500 feet, the cost would be $2,068,000, and if 2,000 feet wide, the cost would be $3,255,000.

If the Government undertakes the work itself, there will be an added cost of $400,000 for hydraulic dredges, and $100,000 for engineering contingencies. If the work is done by private contract, the estimates must be increased by 20 per cent. The work can be completed approximately in five years.

Col. Gillespie, after quoting the value of the imports and exports of the port for 1895 as being $934,000,000, says:

"New York Harbor is for many reasons the chief port of the United States, and it may therefore demand, with propriety, that the main channel leading to the wharves of all the different shipping points in the Upper Bay shall be so deepened and widened from the Narrows to the sea, as to permit the largest steamers afloat to pass freely in and out of the harbor, at all stages of the tide and conditions of the weather, without let or hindrance.

"The attainment of such an end should not be arrested or even obstructed by a narrow spirit of economy, but the improvement should be recognized as National in its character, and should be speedily pushed to completion by the use of every modern appliance applicable to the purpose."

Incident to the report, reference is made to the growth of Sandy Hook. The Hook has grown 1,300 feet in thirteen years, to the westward, from accretions of sand, and in doing so it has gradually blocked up a deep channel which follows the Hook out from the Shrewsbury River. The average width of this extension is 400 feet. It is suggested that the establishment of jetties that would swerve off to the southward the sand rolled up from the ocean, may become necessary to prevent the encroachment of the bar in the main channel.

ECUADORIAN LAND ISSUES.

The Government's Unpleasant Habit of Appropriating Property.

PANAMA, Feb. 14.—The Ecuador Land Company recently received from its lessees, the Pallon Company, Limited, trustworthy information to the effect that the Ecuador Government had declared parts of the settlement upon the Pallon estate held since 1861 to be waste lands, and had proceeded to hand them over to the traders from elsewhere, under the authority of the Governor of Esmaraldas. An expedition sent out in 1860 by the Ecuador Land Company received (against delivery of Ecuador land warrants issued to the bondholders) possession of the Pallon estate, where they have uninterruptedly up to the present time carried on trade, and where the Kosmos Line of steamers now calls. The Government of Ecuador has taken forcible possession of property of considerable value long occupied by the company. The Ecuadorian Government is entitled to expropriate, subject to the payment of their proper value, such lands as may be required for works of public utility; but direct seizure of the property of a British company, with the consequent injury to its trade, is calculated to deter foreigners from introducing capital into the country or employing labor where they are subject to such arbitrary acts on the part of the Government. This is not the first time a similar attempt has been made. Lord Iddesleigh, in January, 1887, interfered, and the Ecuadorian Government desisted from an attempt to expropriate two square leagues, including the port.

OVER THE NEW VIADUCT.

The New Tracks of the Central Road Ready at Midnight.

The first train over the new elevated structure and Harlem drawbridge of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad was to be the newspaper train, which leaves the Grand Central Station at 4:35 o'clock this morning. Trains after that will be run altogether over the new track.

The connection with the old track at Mott Haven and in Yorkville was made at midnight. The signals had already been set and lighted, and the block stations manned at that hour. The old Harlem station underneath Park Avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was a thing of the past at 12:15 o'clock, all the station furniture and apparatus having been moved up to the elevated station after the passage of the last local train, a few minutes after midnight.

The Jack Rabbit's Doom.

From The Goodland (Kan.) Republic.

A new industry has sprung up in Kansas within the past few weeks, that of hunting jack rabbits for their pelts, which find ready sale at numerous points in the State, where they are collected and shipped to hat manufactories in the East. The discovery that the jack has a commercial value will undoubtedly prove his undoing. The buffalo throve and multiplied upon the Western plains so his numbers were as the sands of the sea until he became a commodity. Then the market hunters declared war upon him, and he disappeared. The Kansas jack rabbit is not constructed on graceful lines, but, despite his ugliness and ungainliness, he is one of the picturesque features of all typical prairie scenes, and a great favorite with the coursing clubs by reason of his wonderful fleetness. The fur of the jack rabbit, it has been ascertained, is better adapted to hatmaking than any other material.

Vibrating in Tuneful Accord,

Like the strings of a musical instrument, the nervous system in health harmonizes pleasantly with the other parts of the system. But weakened or overwrought, it jangles most inharmoniously. Quiet and invigorate it with the great tranquillizer and tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promotes digestion, bilious secretion and a regular action of the bowels, and prevents malarial, rheumatic, and kidney complaints.

LET THE TARIFF ALONE

CONGRESSMEN SHOWN WHY THEY SHOULD DO SO.

Mr. Farquhar, a Large Plow Maker, Shows How Laborers and Manufacturers Will Benefit if Let Alone.

A. B. Farquhar, head of the A. B. Farquhar Company of York, Penn., one of the largest manufacturers and exporters of plows in the United States, recently appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress in opposition to any further interference with the tariff for the purpose of assisting governmentally fostered industries. His address to the committee in behalf of the independent manufacturer was so frank and forceful and so very like a bombshell that it is given herewith for the consideration of thinking men:

Gentlemen: You have naturally, in your public hearings of testimony and recommendations and plans for amendments to the revenue laws, had far more to do with those desirous of increased duties than with those in opposition. The interest of people in quest of favors is always more intense, as well as more definite, than that of people who have simply to protest against granting favors to others at their expense; though the former may be few and the latter 70,000,000, yet your committee may easily hear much from the small number, and nothing from the greater. Easy as it is for all concerned only as individuals of the 70,000,000 to be silent, thinking that where no peculiar interest exists no peculiar exertion is called for, yet the easy course is sometimes the wrong course. Personally, I have nothing to ask of your honorable body except that you refrain from putting obstacles in the way of my business, and from strengthening the arms that are aiming a blow at my interests; otherwise my cause is merely identical with that of the great mass of your fellow-citizens. What is best for them is best for me, and might be asked as well in their name as in my own.

The great practical problem before us, as before all nations and peoples, is how to apply the force and opportunity at our command so as to derive from them the greatest net results in comforts and conveniences of life. That application of human labor, direct or indirect, which brings the largest total result in these comforts and conveniences is the one that best serves the body politic, and thereby raises to the highest point the demand for labor, and hence the reward for the laborer. Since the best-paid labor is the kind that produces most, it may easily follow that such labor is of exceptionally low cost in proportion to product. We know that this is true in some instances.

The wheat of our Western States must necessarily be produced at a lower labor cost than that of Egypt or India, because it sells freely in the same British market to which the cost of transportation is higher. And yet our lower cost is made up of payments at the rate of a dollar a day, while their higher cost is paid at rates not far from 10 cents a day. This is possible partly because the Western laborer furnishes labor of higher quality than can the ryot fellah; partly because it is better directed, by improved machinery, and better methods. A similar state of facts exists in all production that meets foreign competition on equal terms. No labor in the country receives better pay than that employed on exportable goods, in direct competition with foreign labor; wages running high though the price of the product is low, and proving really cheaper because directed by higher brain power.

High-priced Labor the Cheapest.

Some years ago I visited a large agricultural implement factory in England at the invitation of its owner, a member of Parliament. I found "finished" plow handles and beams produced in that factory at a labor cost of more than a dollar, while similar work cost us but 10 cents at our factory in York, Penn., owing to our superior machinery and methods; so that our cheaper labor (at considerably higher wages) fully made up for the disadvantage at which we were put by the greater cost of raw material used in the balance of the plow. I then and there told the proprietor that the trade would all come to us unless he improved his methods, and, to make a long story short, it has all come to us. Our works manufacture practically all of that description of plow now sold—perhaps 20,000 a year.

Now, see what must necessarily be true if our plows sell in South Africa, say, side by side with those of English make, as I have shown they easily do. If our transportation charge is higher, as it must be when we have to ship by way of England if our raw materials, lumber excepted, are more costly—as any inspection of comparative prices will instantly prove—then our firm must either be drawing no profit whatever, or be at less expense for labor. No other conclusion is possible, unless some way can be found for making larger subtractions from the same sum, and not leaving smaller remainders.

Since our business affords enough profit to justify continuance in it, and the profits of our English rivals are not inordinate, the only possible conclusion is that there is less labor cost in our plows than in theirs. This fact of cheaper labor, which is demonstrated by actual observation in my business, supported by similar observation in many other businesses enjoying like advantage, more efficient machinery and superintendence, must necessarily apply to all labor employed on exportable products.

Free Raw Material Necessary.

Work on merchandise for export, as I have already said, is especially highly paid by the day, and it is exactly this high-paid labor that is really the cheapest labor. What is called "pauper" labor—that kind that is ill-compensated—is practically a very dear kind. Every sagacious manufacturer, having a piece of work which brings him particularly low profit, on which economy in every kind of cost is particularly necessary, puts his best-paid workmen on just that piece; if he dreams of sparing labor cost by doing otherwise, he simply converts his margin of profit into a net loss. The fact that we are exporting steel rails to Canada, Japan, and elsewhere in the race of English competition, and iron to England itself—something we never could do until the approaching exhaustion of England's iron supply put us less at a disadvantage for raw material—and the further fact that never in its history has the country made anything like so large an export of manufactured goods and machinery as during the last year, aided by the cheaper raw material allowed us in the Wilson bill, show what we could do with raw material free; show, indeed, that very many, if not even the majority of manufacturers, would have no use for protection if we could go to work on that basis.

Again and again have I declared, distinctly and publicly, that I desired no import duties on agricultural implements. That duty was swept away in the Wilson act with my cordial approval. The harm that such duties do, to producers who can export is that they suggest and encourage retaliatory duties in the countries that buy of us. The only possible good they could do is to enable manufacturers, by combination, to extort higher prices from their fellow-countrymen than from foreign customers. It is with just that motive that many a man asks Government assistance in charging more for his goods than he sells them for in Europe or beyond the tropics. It is just that motive that you cherish, and hold up as worthy of praise, when you allow drawbacks of duty on goods exported. By that piece of legislation you declare, as plainly as words can put it, that foreign customers are the ones you select for favor, while home customers are entitled only to be fleeced.

How to Help the Workingman.

You wish to aid the American workingman. So do I. But, observing, as I do, that he never before received so large a proportion of earnings as he has under recent legislation, and that all possible increase in exported manufactures constitutes additional demand for his labor, I conclude that what he wants is a larger export business. There cannot be an increase of importations, demand for money on both sides continuing unchanged, without creating a demand for exported products of agricultural and mechanical labor, as is plainly proved by all the statistics of trade. If absolute free trade were decreed to-day, American needs and desires could only be met by the use of the products of American workmen, as they have been in the past; if those workmen should be employed a little less in making things that go directly to the consumer, and a little more in making things that go abroad, to be exchanged for the things the consumer wants, his labor would be none the less demanded; while its application to something it can produce to better economical advantage would insure its being better rather than worse paid, after business had adjusted itself to the new conditions.

If I did not believe that I could carry on my manufacturing for what the public would pay freely, without Government interference to force factitious profits, I ought to close up and go at something fitted to my size. I am ready to say the like for my brother manufacturers. If they are not lost to all sense of shame, they must blush to come whining before Congressional committees for a chance to extort extra profits, like a cur for a bone, especially when this is associated with the hypocrisy of pretending that what they seek thus to draw into their own pockets is all taken in trust for the sole benefit of the poor workingman—even if we disbelieve all rumors and disregard all suspicions of campaign contributions and other forms of more or less disguised bribery.

And then, to think that this craven fear of foreign competition, this cringing dependence on the work of the lobby and on legislative Congresses, is so unnecessary! But for this huge confidence game, for this blighting curse on our industrial independence, the country could step forward at once and become the great source of the world's supply. The predominance in the iron business, in spite of our carefully calculated and persistent efforts to leave it in British hands by oppressing our export trade, has at last come to us; the mines of Great Britain will not long repay working, while ours are practically inexhaustible.

Extra Session Would Be Hurtful.

The chief object I have in addressing you is to make the most earnest possible protest against the calling of an extra session in the Spring. I fear that this proposed extra session, for the purpose of pulling our revenue laws to pieces, is usually advocated as necessary, not because some favorites of Government, large campaign contributors, perhaps, need to have their profits enhanced at the public expense, but because—forsooth—the country needs more revenue. The country would not need more revenue if it would judiciously spend what it has. If its law-givers and law-administrators would cut down the list of pensioners to those who have an honest claim, and thereby make that list a true roll of honor, if they would frown on public building and river and harbor demands, if they would abstain from waste of public money in useless military defences and naval armaments, the revenue now provided would more than suffice them. But, entirely apart from these considerations, the association of increased revenues with such an overhauling of the tariff as you are asked to make, and are supposed to contemplate, is a shame and a swindle, and you know it.

You have no certainty—in fact, no good reason for believing—that an increase of protective duties will bring more revenue. The country's income diminished greatly under the McKinley act, and was actually considerably less during the last year that act was in operation than it has been since duties were reduced. You are perfectly certain, on the other hand, that revenues would be considerably increased by a slightly higher internal tax on beer and tobacco, with moderate duties on tea and coffee. In fact, a higher rate on beer alone, one of which the consumer would be insensible, would quite counterbalance the deficit in the Treasury. If you sincerely wanted more revenue, you would recommend such a measure as this at once, and your recommendation could be made into law in a week.

This extra session is evidently desired for a very different purpose than to increase the public revenues. It is desired because those who are moving for it would rather increase the cost of the workingman's clothing than of his beer. It is desired because they would rather tax the lumber that goes to build his house than the luxuries he would be better off without.

It is superfluous to remind you that the talk of an extra session is unsettling business, is locking up capital that would go at once into productive enterprise if assured of the continuance of present conditions, is depriving labor of employment by repressing enterprise, and is only welcome to those who in one way or another prey upon the public, because you know it and you see it. You know it by your reason; you see it in the backset with which reviving business, after the forward start that followed the National election, has so disastrously met. Leave the tariff alone; let business be undisturbed, and enterprise assured of some degree of permanence; give us security instead of a legislative earthquake, and you will be surprised to see the prosperity that will follow your patriotic abstinence.

STEEL MEN'S WAGES REDUCED.

Made Necessary by the Lowering of the Price of Rails—Two More Carnegie Mills Started.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 14.—A notice of 10 per cent. reduction was posted at the works of the Pennsylvania Steel Company to-night. It is to take effect March 1. The reduction, which was unexpected, affects about 3,000 employes. The explanation that the reduction is made owing to the reduced price for the product accompanies the notice. It places the wages of the men at about the same scale that existed from April, 1893, until August, 1895, during which period the company's affairs were in the hands of receivers. No change in operations is looked for at this time, as the company is well supplied with orders secured in the rush of the last ten days.

President E. C. Felton, in speaking of the reduction, said the company was compelled to make it in order to met the fall in the price of rails, brought about by the collapse of the steel rail pool. He was not able to say how long the reduction would remain in force, but expressed the hope that trade conditions would soon warrant the restoration of the old wages.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 14.—Two more rail mills were put in operation at Carnegie's Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at Braddock, to-night, giving employment to 350 men. At J. Painter & Son's Iron and Steel Works, additional departments, employing 300 or 400 men, will resume in the morning. It is not expected that prices for rails will go lower, but if such should be the case, the Carnegie Company will meet all competition.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Miss Johnstone Bennett is at the Metropole.

—Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas is at the Manhattan.

—Ex-Gov. John Gary Evans of South Carolina is at the Marlborough.

—Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., of Newburg, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—John W. Doane, receiver of the Union Pacific Railway Company, is at the Windsor.

—Clayton McMichael of Philadelphia and A. Bleecker Banks of Albany are at the Waldorf.

—J. H. Harding of Philadelphia and E. W. Rollins and John H. Poole of Denver, Col., are at the Netherland.

—Rush R. Sloane of Sandusky, Ohio; F. M. Pike of Utica, and R. L. Jones of Detroit are at the Park Avenue.

—Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y., and Col. A. H. Russell, United States Army, are at the Murray Hill.

—Congressional Delegate N. O. Murphy of Arizona and Beriah Wilkins of Washington, D. C., are at the Holland.

—Eugene Burlingame of Albany, Alexander Johnson of Omaha, and W. C. Stoddard of Boston are at the St. Cloud.

—Col. J. H. Lesem of Quincy, Ill.; J. P. Payey of Columbus, Ohio, and A. G. Schippman of Chicago are at the Savoy.

—W. H. Bosley and T. J. Williams of Baltimore and J. W. Hiltman and R. D. McDonald of Chicago are at the Grand.

—Graham Morrissey of St. Paul, Minn.; S. G. Godfrey of Washington, and A. S. Henderson of Detroit, are at the Normandie.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. Eustis, Providence; Mrs. E. Hutchinson, New York, and R. McIlvaine, Cedarhurst, L. I., are at the Brevoort.

—Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, and Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y., are at the Grand Union.

—Daniel Daly of Boston, W. T. Wilson of Buffalo, F. A. Lockwood of Chicago, and E. W. Osborn of Cleveland are at the Imperial.

—Henry W. Stern of Rochester, J. R. Mason of Chicago, Lewis Gregg of Columbus, Ohio, and Joseph Sargent of Boston are at the Hoffman.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Representatives of out-of-town firms now in the city:

—Aft, L., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; H. Aft, woolens, 102 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. T. Gately, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

—Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. L. Shaw, represents; Miss McNamara, zephyrs; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

—Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces and embroideries; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; C. W. Whitten, silks and velvets; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Lines, upholstery goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Chapman, J. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. L. Chapman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; H. Choate, dry goods; C. E. Bailey, dress goods and cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

—Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, millinery; S. Long, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

—Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Mills, silks, 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. S. Griffen, millinery; Mrs. M. G. Keller, millinery; 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Crouse & Brandegree, Utica, N. Y.; B. M. Crouse, woolens; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hamilton, carpets; Miss Cronin, represents; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Fisher, jewelry, 434 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—Englehart, Winning, Davison Mercantile Company; A. Englehart, notions; G. J. Lampson, represents; Hotel Albert.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Mills, notions and linens, 104 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

—Fischer Brothers, dry goods, &c., Peoria, Ill.; F. Fischer, ladies' and infants' wear, cloaks, and suits, 86 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

—Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, flowers and feathers; Mrs. H. Daube, millinery, 621 Broadway; Holland House.

—Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, cloaks and suits; J. E. Rourke, upholstery goods, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Glaser, Kuder & Ottensoser, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Glaser, boys' clothing, 21 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Mizer, trimmings and leather goods; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Griswold, Palmer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Griswold, cloaks and suits; Hotel Manhattan.

—Halle, Schwarz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; H. Halle, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Harned, Bergner, & Von Maur, Peoria, Ill.; P. A. Bergner, millinery and ribbons, 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Hecht & Hecht, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—High, J. M. & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. High, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hirsch, Ellson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Ellson, woolens; J. Hirsch, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

—Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. O'Neil, muslin underwear, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. S. Lamb, notions; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Joseph, Isaac, & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.; I. Joseph, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Metropole.

—Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; B. Kaufman, dry goods, &c., 443 Broadway; Holland House.

—Kemper, Hundley, & McDonald, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. W. Hundley, notions and white goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

—Ladd, H. W., Company, Providence, R. I.; T. J. O'Keefe, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

—Leboutillier, The, & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Saling, white goods and linens; Hotel Albert.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss Garcia, notions; Miss E. Meyenberg, art department; Hotel Albert.

—MacInnes, J. C., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; C. A. Homer, furnishing goods; G. Aubouchon, notions, 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—McAlpin, The G. W. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. Bing, represents; F. Powers, domestics, 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Meyer, Scheuer, Offner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Offner, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

—Miles, Bancroft & Sheldon, Columbus, Ohio; S. S. Sigler, dress goods, cloaks, and shawls, white goods, and notions, 51 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Model Clothing Company, Troy, N. Y.; L. August, clothing; Stuart House.

—Oaks & Calhoun, Rochester, N. Y.; G. Oaks, millinery; Stuart House.

—Perch & Thoma, Springfield, Ill.; H. Thoma, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

—Plymouth Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. J. Gutgesell, clothing; Holland House.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Ross, notions and fancy goods; F. W. Nevin, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Romansky, J., Greenville, Miss.; dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss S. Thal, trimmings, 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

—Sanford & Stone, Tacoma, Washington; A. H. Sanford, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Adair, laces and embroideries; Hoffman House.

—Sibley, Lindsay, & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Doyle, millinery and ribbons, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; H. W. Sibley, dry goods and notions; A. C. Smith, represents, 2 Walker Street; Holland House.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. J. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Stern, Lauer, Shohl & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Lauer, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Stern, Hummel & Bloch, Rochester, N. Y.; H. W. Stern, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. C. Frentz, domestics and linens; W. E. Ambrose, cloaks, suits, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; Z. Offsett, carpets, 224 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

—Strouss & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. J. Townsend, domestics and linens; Gilsey House.

—West, F. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; F. J. West, millinery; 212 Mercer Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

THE BRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS.

The work of placing the track crossings on the Brooklyn Bridge and of stringing the second cable was finished yesterday morning, under direction of Supt. C. C. Martin. No change was made in the running time of trains yesterday, but everything will be in readiness for the rush this morning.

Until Wednesday or Thursday trains will be run under a minute and a quarter headway. After that a sixty-second headway will be tried, and gradually it will be reduced to forty-five seconds. Fourteen trains will be operated to-day.

Supt. Martin said last night that although the machinery is in readiness for the new schedule, he prefers to reduce the headway gradually in order to allow the trainmen time to become accustomed to the new order of things.

The new cable was started about 8 o'clock in the morning, and worked satisfactorily until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when a slight delay was caused by the stretching of the strands. Several yards of cable were taken off and no further trouble had been noted up to midnight.

IN THE COAL TRADE.

General Desire to Restrict Production—Organization in Pittsburg.

A sentiment is receiving expression in the anthracite coal trade that concerted action should be taken to restrict production for the next few months, until a normal and profit-taking condition of the market is reached. There appears to be a general concurrence in the desire that only a sufficient amount of coal shall be mined to meet the requirements of the market, and that care should be taken not to let overproduction force prices down to an unprofitable figure. Editor Saward of The Coal Trade Journal expresses the opinion that for the present all necessary wants would be filled by a total output of not more than 5,000,000 tons for the two months of January and February.

Some of the coal operators in the Pittsburg district are organizing in a manner more thorough than heretofore, for mutual benefit and protection. They propose to establish a bureau of information, the purpose of which will be the collection and recording of data regarding the output of coal at all the mines, the output in competing districts, the forward shipment by rail and river, the prices obtained on contract, the freight rates to all the competing markets, and the stocks at such points every week and month. This data will also be designed to show the probable demand at stated points at stated periods, and the conditions which prevail at certain mines controlled by non-members.

It is the avowed desire of the originators of this movement to put the coal-producing industry on a systematic basis so far as the evolutionary economic conditions will permit. The Pittsburg coal men have awakened to a realization that something must be done to meet the increasing competition from outside sources. A Pittsburg dealer writes that "machines have been contracted for to a degree which exceeds all previous enterprise in this district, and careful inquiries are being made to ascertain the probable conditions which will ensue when the railways will begin to compete earnestly for the great freight traffic on coal, which will have to be divided with another competitor."

A VERY POPULAR REPORT.

Great Demand for the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Book.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Some of the legislators are in trouble over the elaborate report of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission published a few weeks ago. Demands for copies are coming in by hundreds, and the supply is so limited that the legislators are compelled to refuse them. This makes trouble for the office holder among his constituents.

The reports are the most elaborate ever gotten out by the department. They contain pictures of fish and game on colored plates. The criticism has been made in some quarters that these plates give incorrect representations of the fish, but that does not change the desire of the constituents. The requests are so many that the legislators have a scheme on hand to spend about $20,000 of the State's cash in securing copies enough to satisfy this demand. A resolution is before the Senate Finance Committee calling for the publication of 10,000 extra copies. It was presented by Senator Wilcox, and apportions the extra copies by giving sixty to each Senator, twenty to each Assemblyman, and leaving 4,000 for general distribution.

When the commission decided to publish reports of this sort it did not foresee the situation. It ordered 6,500, which cost in round numbers, $15,000. The State printer has found that as the plates are already made, the proposed 10,000 additional copies can be printed for from $1.80 to $2 each. So that the total expense of publishing the report would be upward of $30,000.

MURDERED HIS GIRL WIFE.

Circumstantial Evidence Collected Against William Hammond.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 14.—The trial of William Hammond upon the charge of murdering his girl wife, Katie Tough Hammond, last March, is set for to-morrow at Gravenhurst, and the prosecution is said to have the strongest combination of circumstantial evidence that has been put before a jury in this country.

It will be shown that Hammond had in all an insurance of $15,000 upon his wife. The Equitable Life and the New York Life Insurance Companies held policies for $5,000 each, but canceled them while Mrs. Hammond was at her home in Bracebridge. When these risks were nullified Hammond held only one policy for $2,000 in the Metropolitan Life upon his wife, and it will be shown that he telegraphed her a message to stop taking the medicine he had been given, as

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Important Matters That Will Come Up for Consideration in the House and Senate.

ARBITRATION IN THE SENATE.

Also the Immigration and Bankruptcy Bills—House to Consider the Sundry Civil and Naval Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—When the Senate adjourned yesterday after another afternoon of useless discussion on the general arbitration treaty, the impression held by many Senators was that Mr. Sherman had become convinced that there was little, if any, chance of getting any action during this session of the Senate. The belief appears to be that he will make one or two more efforts to press a vote, after devoting an afternoon to discussion, and that then, without formally announcing his determination, he will permit the treaty to remain on the calendar without seeking to press it for consideration.

The friends of the treaty believe it would be ratified if a vote could be had, but this claim is denied by others who, however, appear to be better satisfied to have action postponed than to permit the vote to be taken now.

It is evident that a determined effort is being made by a few Senators to prevent ratification. For this reason it is thought the treaty will go over until after the 4th of March.

Mr. Chandler to-morrow will address the Senate on the resolution introduced by him declaring that it is the sense of the Senate that the United States should not permanently acquiesce in the single gold standard.

The Immigration bill, which has come back from conference the second time, will not take up much of the time of the Senate, an agreement having been reached to vote on it on Wednesday at 4 o'clock. The bill, as it now stands, removes the objections raised to the first report, and already has been agreed to in the House. It will doubtless pass the Senate without opposition.

The Bankruptcy bill is the unfinished business, but no one believes there will be any serious effort to pass the measure. The friends of the Voluntary Bankruptcy bill are afraid the advocates of the involuntary plan have a majority of votes, and so will talk against time if any attempt is made to get a vote.

The Western Senators look upon the involuntary plan as being in the interest of the East, or the creditor class, and argue that their bill, which provides for involuntary bankruptcy in case of fraud only, gives all the protection to both creditor and debtor that either class should ask.

The Hawaiian Cable bill is clamoring for recognition, but not with any prospect of passing at this session.

The House will to-morrow resume consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. It will be in order to move that the rules be suspended, and the bill passed without further reading or amendment. Mr. Hanna, who is in charge of the bill, gave notice Saturday afternoon that he would test the sense of the House upon this proposition. Should this motion not prevail, the bill is likely to remain the unfinished business before the House for the rest of the week.

The Naval Appropriation bill will be reported Wednesday or Thursday, Chairman Boutelle believes, and it will be taken up as soon as possible.

TO BOOM THE WHISKY MARKET.

Eastern Capitalists Said to be Interested with Kentuckians.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 14.—John G. Roach, a prominent distiller, left for Chicago last night to meet by special appointment a number of New York capitalists who may invest their money in Kentucky whisky for the purpose of keeping up the market and sustaining the prices.

Among those who will make up the party of New Yorkers are August Belmont and Pierpont Morgan. A number of other financiers are interested in the matter, and it is thought that a big deal is on this time. The conference will be held to-morrow. It is understood that the object of the New York people is to back the Kentucky interests, and, incidentally, to sustain the old idea of having a combine of the distillery operators in the State. It is further stated that the New York capitalists have agreed to take care of the surplus whisky in the event that satisfactory arrangements can be made at the conference to be held at Chicago.

The idea is to do away with the present plan of knocking down prices on whisky when paper matures and bankers are pressing. It is the intention to call a conference of Kentucky distillers and the Eastern capitalists, to be held here some time this week. Then the matter will be fully discussed. The Chicago conference is preliminary.

A STATE SENATOR ELOPES.

Wedding Had Been Prevented by Anonymous Letters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 14.—Charles J. Bronston, State Senator for this county, eloped to St. Louis yesterday with Miss Belle Wisdom. In St. Louis they obtained a license to marry.

The bride is a daughter of the late W. W. Wisdom, a millionaire of Paducah. She and Mr. Bronston were engaged to be married early last Summer. All arrangements had been made, but some enemy of the Senator sent an anonymous letter to Miss Wisdom's father, and although Mr. Bronston was present on the day set, her father refused to allow the wedding to proceed. Miss Wisdom fainted and was so dangerously ill from nervous prostration that her life was despaired of. The wedding was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Wisdom died about four months ago. Mr. Bronston is about forty-five years old and has been a widower six years. He has three daughters and two boys. His daughters are just entering society, in which they are quite popular.

Senator Bronston has been Commonwealth's Attorney for this district for fifteen years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which gave Kentucky a new Constitution seven years ago. He was urged to become a candidate for Congress against Col. Breckinridge three years ago but refused to make the race, saying, "I would not go to Congress over Breckinridge's dead body."

He was a strong supporter of the Administration in 1895, and while eulogizing Cleveland and Carlisle in the convention in Louisville that year he was hissed down by the silverites. He refused to go out with the Third Party Democrats last year and stumped the State for Bryan. He was a candidate for the Congressional nomination last Fall, and lost it by a few votes through the alleged treachery of friends. As State Senator he made a reputation last Winter by leading the fight for the re-election of Senator Blackburn, his incendiary speeches causing Gov. Bradley to call out the State troops.

Old Pistol Did Damage.

George Dietz, twenty-nine years of age, a butcher living at Skillman Avenue and Laury Street, Long Island City, called on Conrad Buser of 341 Laury Street yesterday. While there, Buser showed his guest an old-fashioned revolver. While displaying it, the revolver went off while Buser had it in his hand. The slug struck Dietz in the abdomen. He was taken to St. John's Hospital. Dr. Strong, as Coroner, took his ante-mortem statement. It is feared he will die. He has a wife and three children. He exonerated Buser.

A PREACHER FROM CUBA.

The Rev. A. J. Diaz Tells of His Experiences and Expulsion.

The Rev. A. J. Diaz, pastor of a Baptist Church in Havana, told of his experiences in Cuba, in the Church of the Strangers, Mercer Street, near Eighth Street, last night.

He said he visited this city in 1868 during the previous revolution, and became converted to the Baptist faith from Roman Catholicism. He went back and started a Baptist church. All of the men of his congregation had joined the insurgent army. He had organized the White Cross Society to care for the injured among the patriots and had helped put in operation forty hospitals in the field. He had been in many battles and had preached to the patriots.

On his return to Havana he was arrested with his brother, and put in prison. Two coffins were placed in their cell.

The Rev. Mr. Diaz said he would undoubtedly have been executed if a soldier on guard who had attended his church occasionally had not carried out letters and telegrams that resulted in the Washington authorities securing his release, as he was an American citizen. Gen. Weyler then expelled him from the island.

SOLOMON NOT THE AUTHOR.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott Says He Did Not Write Ecclesiastes.

Dr. Lyman Abbott preached last night in Plymouth Church on the subject of "The Two Voices." It was one of the series he is now delivering on "The Bible as Literature," which have attracted considerable attention. His topic last night referred to the Book of Ecclesiastes, and the title was designed to express the conflict between the two sets of ideas set forth in the book.

He said that Solomon was not the author of Ecclesiastes. In the first place, the philological argument is against that theory. "No amount of tradition," he said, "would lead you to believe that a poem written in the style of Browning or Tennyson could have been written in the days of Spencer or Chaucer, and it is equally impossible for us to believe that the forms and idioms of language found in Ecclesiastes could have been found in any literature dating the age of Solomon."

The literary structure, he claimed, was also convincing proof that the book was not written by Solomon. Solomon's reign was one of peace and prosperity, in which the people were not under despotic oppression, whereas pictures in Ecclesiastes portrayed cruel oppression and a condition of things "characteristically belonging to the later and corrupted age of Judaism, when the Israelitish people had passed under the yoke of foreign oppression."

Solomon, he said, was the character into whose mouth the poet's sentiments were put. He was a man in whom religion, sensuality, and philosophy struggled for the mastery. He was represented as musing over the different paths in life, and concluding that all were vanity except religion.

CHRIST CHURCH REOPENED.

Alterations to Tarrytown's Famous Religious Edifice Completed.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 14.—After being closed four months for repairs, Christ Church was opened to-day for divine service. There was early communion at 8 o'clock and the regular service at 10:30 o'clock. In the evening, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, addresses were made by the rector, the Rev. J. Seldon Spencer, who has been in charge of the parish forty-three years; Silas McBee, G. A. Warburton, and others. A special musical programme was presented by the choirmaster, J. C. Hazen.

Washington Irving was one of the Wardens of Christ Church, and in the alterations just completed his pew has been left untouched. The alterations and improvements cost more than $10,000, half of which was given by Mrs. Mary P. Bull. Tablets on the walls of the church are in memory of William Creighton, D. D., the first rector of the parish; Nathaniel B. Holmes, its founder; Maria Phillips, and Catherine Kemble. There is a window commemorative of J. Knowlton, and one will shortly be put in to honor Mrs. Bull.

TO TEACH HUMANITY.

Society Organized with that as Its Principal Object.

A new organization, entitled the National Humane Alliance of New York City, is the outcome of Hermon L. Ensign's humanitarian views. Its purpose is to educate people, especially the young, in ideas of humanity both to the lower animals and to each other.

The alliance was incorporated last week with Judge Rastus S. Ransom, Hermon L. Ensign, Abram R. King, George H. Story, Harrison Grey Fiske, and Lewis M. Seaver as the first Board of Directors.

The offices of the Humane Alliance are at 114 Nassau Street, and Mr. Ensign will, as President, be its guiding spirit. He has for a long time been carrying on an extensive work in an individual capacity along the lines indicated. To enlarge and systematize these efforts he has had a society incorporated. Mr. Ensign has liberally endowed the new organization, and its work will be carried on without regard to income. Its only sources of revenue, aside from voluntary subscriptions, are the sale of a weekly newspaper and a small membership fee. All the money earned and the interest on the endowment fund will be expended in circulating literature. Judge Ransom yesterday explained the purposes of the society to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"It is Mr. Ensign's project from beginning to end," said Judge Ransom. "He is the life of it, and he is spending a great deal of money to perfect the work. It is almost a passion with him, and I consider it an honor to be associated with him in such a cause.

"While the alliance is not exactly a charity, it is founded on humanitarian ideas. We want to educate people, particularly the rising generation, to be kind and gentle among themselves and to treat all dumb animals humanely.

"The plan is different from that of any other organization. We will leave the enforcement of law to others. Our work is humane education. The idea is that you make better citizens as you eliminate cruelty and brutality from the mind and instill gentleness and kindness. If a man or boy is educated on this line, so that he feels a pleasure in being considerate of animals as well as of his fellow-beings, he cannot be other than a good citizen. There are the argument and the theory in a nutshell."

The National Humane Alliance will publish and circulate pamphlets as well as a newspaper, and will have branches in other cities and States.

DETECTIVE A PRISONER.

Locked in a Saloon Where He Had Gone to Make Arrests.

Detective Bush of the Fifth Street Police Station was locked in the saloon of Morris Bloom, 44 Avenue B, where he had gone to make an arrest, for nearly an hour last night before the proprietor could be induced to unlock the complicated spring lock he had placed upon his door.

The detective lay in wait on the sidewalk for hours yesterday, and when Philip Weiner of 32 Avenue B emerged from the saloon with a can of beer he rushed against Weiner and the bartender, Benjamin Bloom, and secured admittance to the saloon. At this moment the street door was closed, and the spring lock snapped, confining detective and prisoner. Detective Bush managed to convey to Policeman Johnson, on post, the news of his predicament, and the policeman finally induced Morris Bloom to unlock the door.

When the detective entered he found five men drinking beer, although Bloom had no hotel license. Bloom was locked up in the Fifth Street Station House.

NO BAIL FOR MR. IASIGI

The Turkish Consul General at Boston Held in $10,000 for Examination To-day.

NATURE OF THE ACCUSATION.

He Declines to Discuss the Charges Against Him, but His Lawyer Says He Is Blameless and His Arrest Was Unnecessary.

Joseph A. Iasigi, the Turkish Consul General at Boston, Mass., who was arrested at the Albemarle Hotel Saturday, on a telegraphic dispatch from the Boston police that a warrant had been issued in that city for his arrest on a complaint charging embezzlement, spent Saturday night and yesterday and last night as a prisoner at Police Headquarters. He was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court in the morning, and remanded to the care of the police in default of $10,000 bail.

He was not confined in a cell, but was given the freedom of the inner office of the detective department, and permitted to receive such of his friends as called upon him. He had many visitors, but no one appeared to go on his bond. His wife visited him three times during the day, each time accompanied by one or more gentlemen. She made her last call just before 10 o'clock in the evening, and remained until the bureau closed for the night. Early in the afternoon she gave up her apartments at the Albemarle, and went to friends in the upper part of the city.

Mr. Iasigi appeared much disheartened at his position, and the cheering words of wife, friends, and counsel did not seem to arouse him. He declined to see reporters or to make any statement relative to the charges made against him, and his visitors were equally reticent.

Arraigned in a Police Court.

At 9 o'clock in the morning Mr. Iasigi was driven to the Centre Street Police Court with Detective Sergeants Reilly and Reidy in a carriage. Police Inspector J. J. Collins of the Boston force met him there with a warrant of arrest, signed by Justice Ely of Boston. James Richards of Coudert Brothers appeared for the Consul General of Turkey, and asked for his discharge on the ground that no complainant was in court.

Inspector Collins told Magistrate Cornell that Mr. Iasigi was suspected of misappropriating a considerable portion of a trust fund of $250,000, committed to his care, and that the warrant under which he was arrested was granted on the specific complaint of Gen. Francis Peabody, as counsel for Peter Charles Derieux, one of the heirs of the estate, who accused him of embezzling $8,000. He said the complainant had been notified by telephone, and would be in court to prosecute his complaint within twenty-four hours.

On that statement Magistrate Cornell denied the motion to discharge, and made a like ruling on the motion that as a foreign Consul Mr. Iasigi was privileged from arrest. "I have nothing to do with that," he said in deciding on the second motion. "I am sitting as a committing magistrate. If your client was arrested illegally he has a remedy by habeas corpus proceedings in a higher court. The prisoner is before me, and I have to determine if there is sufficient evidence of guilt to justify my holding him. I think there is."

Mr. Richards asked a moment's delay that he might examine the Penal Code, and then made a motion that his client be set at liberty because the affidavit on which the warrant was granted was made "on information and belief."

Magistrate Cornell denied that motion also, saying that such form of affidavit was necessarily submitted when the accused is arrested as a fugitive from justice.

In response to a request from counsel that bail be fixed at as low a sum as possible, the Magistrate said the nature of the charge against Mr. Iasigi demanded heavy bail. He fixed bail at $10,000, and set the examination for 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Central Police Court will then ask Mr. Iasigi be committed to their custody, and as the prisoner, after consultation with his lawyer, said he had no objection, Magistrate Cornell sent him back to Police Headquarters.

His Counsel Declares Him Blameless.

Mr. Iasigi refused to discuss his arrest when questioned. He said Mr. Richards would say everything necessary to be said. Mr. Richards made this statement: "Mr. Iasigi should not have been arrested. He has committed no offense, and is thoroughly responsible for all moneys committed to his care. He came to New York from Boston to get the very securities he is accused of embezzling. He was at the office of Coudert Brothers yesterday, and purposed returning to Boston last night or to-day. The report that he intended to sail for Europe is absurd. There is no doubt of his innocence, and we shall have no difficulty in proving him absolutely blameless."

The exact charge against Mr. Iasigi is that he refuses to or cannot account for certain securities confided to him as a part of a trust fund valued at more than a quarter of a million dollars. Mr. Iasigi inherited the trust fund, as he did the office of Consul General for Turkey at Boston, from his father. Many years ago a Frenchman, Derieux, left his estate to Mr. Iasigi, Sr., in trust for his heirs. Several months ago the present Consul General had some dispute with the heirs, and they demanded an accounting. It was not forthcoming, and Gen. Francis Peabody, Jr., was instructed to bring suit. The case was called in the Equity branch of the Supreme Court in Boston, and Mr. Iasigi, it is said, declined to make any explanation. An postponement, at the request of his counsel, Morefield Storey, was granted until Friday last. When the case was then called Mr. Storey obtained a further adjournment on the ground that Mr. Iasigi was in New York and could not get back before Sunday. It was rumored that he was about to leave the country and Gen. Peabody applied for and obtained a warrant for his arrest and placed attachments against all his property.

Mr. Iasigi is well known in the social and business world of Boston. His father was a wealthy merchant, and his sisters, Mrs. W. F. Apthorp, Mrs. Thomas Dwight, wife of Dr. Dwight of Harvard Medical School, and the Misses Mary V. and E. M. Iasigi are society leaders. He is a member of the Somerset, Algonquin, and other clubs, and until recently there was never any idea that he was financially embarrassed. His father left him a comfortable fortune, and he lived a life of leisure with his wife and family on Beacon Street, in the aristocratic Back Bay district.

BOSTON GREATLY SURPRISED.

Iasigi's Arrest Astounds His Club and Society Associates.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Society takes the arrest of Joseph A. Iasigi as a blow. It had been known in the clubs to which he was attached that he was in some kind of trouble, but it was set down as a civil matter, and just what it was nobody cared to find out until the telephone rang out late Saturday night its astonishing announcement of Iasigi's arrest.

All day to-day the arrest was the leading topic of conversation in the clubs, and the newspaper reports were eagerly read, but most of the clubmen were inclined to be reticent in talking for publication.

Mr. Iasigi had not been looked upon by clubmen as especially extravagant in his expenditures; there had been no report in circulation that he was given to undue speculation, and generally it had been supposed that he was in comfortable circumstances. There is no doubt that the discovery of his real financial condition and of the facts that led up to his arrest has caused surprise to all of his friends.

Child Fell Five Stories.

Abraham Greenfield, the eight-year-old son of Morris Greenfield of 107 Goerck Street, while playing in the hallway of his residence last night, fell over the bannister five stories to the hallway below. His skull was fractured, and he was removed to Gouverneur Hospital. His condition is serious.

TO AID THE UNEMPLOYED.

COMMITTEES TO SEE WHAT THE CITY CAN OFFER.

Central Labor Union Members to Cooperate—Dr. Rainsford Interested—A Tailor Says Anglomania Has Obliged Him to Leave for England.

A committee from the Social Reform Club, consisting of Ernest H. Crosby, James B. Reynolds, and Moses Oppenheimer, called yesterday on the Central Labor Union, and asked its co-operation in urging the authorities of the City Government to provide work at once for the unemployed. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford had also been appointed on this committee, but he was unable to attend.

This committee, Dr. Rainsford, and Commander Booth Tucker, had a conference Thursday evening with a committee of the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union, and discussed the best means for procuring work. Dr. Rainsford said that his wife had investigated the reports about unusual distress among the unemployed, and had found them true.

Dr. Rainsford, Commander Booth-Tucker, Mr. Crosby, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Oppenheimer were named as a committee to call on the Mayor and other city authorities, and to ask them to provide work as soon as possible. The committee also decided to call on the Central Labor Union, and to ask that body's co-operation.

Mr. Crosby was the first speaker yesterday. He said the committee was very much impressed with the poverty and distress that existed in New York, and was convinced that something must be done at once to relieve it.

The committee, continued Mr. Crosby, had investigated the city departments and found that $2,000,000 was available for various improvements, and these improvements should be begun immediately. The committee had made an appointment to confer with the Commissioners of Charities at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, and Mr. Crosby asked the Central Labor Union to appoint a body to co-operate with his committee.

Mr. Oppenheimer said that in May last $1,000,000 was appropriated for the Department of Charities for improvements. There was an unexpended balance from 1896, and the regular appropriation this year brought up the amount to $2,000,000. Besides that, there was the appropriation for the widening of Elm Street.

Delegate Warner of the Machinists said the committee, if appointed, should demand that the work given by the City Government should be awarded to citizens, and not to aliens.

The union complied with the request of the Social Reform Club Committee, and appointed Delegates Harris, Hawkes, Sahn, Henry, and Mahr as a committee to co-operate with it.

Delegate Mahr of the Liberty Dawn Association read a letter from "A lonely cell in Auburn Prison," and signed, "An Unfortunate Convict." It stated that the contract system was still in full swing in that prison and that a certain New York newspaper "faked" stories about the anxiety of the convicts to work.

There was some discussion as to the genuineness of the letter, whereupon Mr. Mahr said he had been informed that the newspaper mentioned had made arrangements with the Art Department in Sing Sing Prison to have the prisoners supply pictures for its Sunday edition. The letter was finally referred to the Law and Legislative Committee.

Robert Blissert, who was the principal founder of the Central Labor Union and one of the old-time labor leaders, called to bid the delegates farewell. Mr. Blissert started in life here as a clothing cutter, and being an expert, he succeeded in establishing a business as a merchant tailor, and gained some wealthy customers. He said Anglomania has prevailed here for several years and greatly injured the fashionable tailoring business in this city. He found that he could get more money for his work in England than he can here, so he will sail for that country Wednesday.

Delegate Bausch asked that the Central Labor Union indorse the bill requiring that beer and ale should be manufactured from pure malt and hops, and that impure beer should be so branded.

"Let the State Board send the Central Labor Union samples of the beer if it wants our indorsement," remarked a delegate.

"This is a serious matter," said Delegate Meisel of the Bartenders. "If the delegates knew what stuff they drink as beer they would all be temperance men." The meeting indorsed the bill.

ON "THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

What Dr. Gottheil Says of Workingmen Aiding the Unemployed.

"Signs of the Times" was the subject of a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Gottheil in Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning.

"In the foreground of the problems that press for a solution is social reorganization, a task which many people dread simply from a bad name that has been fastened upon it," he said. "We should not be frightened, for the kernel of the thing is sound, and, if handled wisely and cautiously, will doubtless bring on a better time than we ever had before. The final aim of the whole structure of social order and of its component parts must be the welfare of the people in its totality and not that of a mere portion of it. And, further, that the means of obtaining the end are chiefly two: First, the participation of the individual in the legislation and government of the various communities, and, second, the greater spiritual and moral development of the individuals themselves.

"In no respect," continued Dr. Gottheil, "deserves our country the name of New World better than in regard to the determination of the founders of our Constitution to keep out and banish forever the Old World's distinctions of classes and ranks and principalities and dominions."

The Constitution, said the speaker, is like the law of Moses, social to its very core, and it will arrive at a solution of every natural social problem.

The present condition of the wage worker, Dr. Gottheil pointed out, is full of distress because of the lack of employment. "Now, the eyes are turned toward the wealthy for gifts and charities," he said. "'The rich should aid this condition through the Governors or city authorities or through the many charitable institutions or churches,' is the cry of the people, while the vast army of those who are employed are not sought to aid their comrades and fellow-craftsmen. Though there are many benefactions, and benevolent lodges and societies, yet these can do but little, so long as the wage earners themselves are deaf to the cries of their fellows, and so long as the wage earners themselves are not properly organized.

"Wage earners must themselves be enlisted in the service of those nearest them in their different stations of life. Why should they not be made to feel the obligation to sacrifice, if but a fraction of their earnings, for the benefit of their fellows who are in danger of becoming paupers?

"The rich, or even the well to do, who can spare large sums besides their regular contributions to established charities is but small, smaller, we imagine, when compared with the greater majority of those who can do a little something, which would amount to more in the aggregate, in the relief of suffering, if their efforts were directed judiciously and earnestly by the properly qualified persons.

"We speak of the dignity of labor. I shall surely not say one word to the contrary, but let the laborer insist upon the dignity of being counted upon when the hour calls for volunteers in the service of suffering fellow-workmen. Such an attitude on the part of the laborer would quietly but surely give him that moral weight in the councils of the Nation which he can never obtain by a selfish or corrupt use of his vote, and less still by strikes and revolutions."

YALE-HARVARD COMPACT

Agreement Settles All Points of Disputes for a Period of Two Years.

WAS SIGNED ON SATURDAY.

Careful Provisions Made Relating to Boating, Baseball, and Track Athletics—Arrangements for This Year's Boat Race.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The agreement between the athletic authorities of Harvard and Yale, which settles all points of dispute for five years, is as follows:

"It is hereby agreed by and between the Harvard Athletic Committee and the Yale athletic management that there shall be annual contests in rowing, football, baseball, and track athletics between the representative athletic organizations, beginning March 1, 1897, and ending March 1, 1902. The details of these contests to be left to the managers and Captains.

"It is also agreed that all contests, with the exception of rowing, shall take place on college grounds, and the net gate receipts shall be equally divided between the contesting organizations. This agreement is conditional upon the appointment on or before April 1, 1897, of a committee to consist of one graduate of each university, to whom shall be referred all disagreements in any way relating to athletics and all questions of eligibility. The decision of this committee to be final.

"In case of a disagreement between the members of this committee, it shall have the power to call upon a third person to settle the particular question in dispute.

"Exception to Clause 1—Owing to Harvard's present boating arrangement, Yale is willing to make a third party in the Harvard-Cornell race at Poughkeepsie in 1897, if Harvard so arranges. Yale is to be definitely informed of the decision regarding the date of the race on or before March 1, 1897.

"If the race for 1897 is arranged, Yale is to have the privilege of naming either Poughkeepsie or New London for the race of 1898, the races of succeeding years to be governed by the main body of the agreement.

"If the race for 1897 is not arranged, that failure shall in no wise affect the general agreement and the place for the race for 1898 shall then be governed by the terms of the general agreement."

The agreement, signed by W. A. Brooks, Jr., representing Harvard, and Walter Camp, representing Yale, is dated at Boston, Feb. 13.

This compact, which brings the two great universities into athletic relations with each other for the first time since these relations were broken off after the football game in Springfield in November, 1894, was agreed upon at the Union Club on Saturday night. Yesterday Mr. Brooks and Mr. Camp met again, and, after a brief conference, decided to promulgate the agreement.

It in no way binds the two universities in exclusive dual relations, and each party to the agreement is free to arrange games of all kinds with other colleges.

THE BRIGHTON BEACH STAKES.

Entries That Are to Close To-day for the Guaranteed Stakes.

Entries for the guaranteed stakes of the Brighton Beach Racing Association will close to-day. These stakes are:

Two-year-olds—First Attempt, five furlongs; Rising Generation, six furlongs; Winged Foot Handicap, six furlongs; Electric Handicap, six furlongs; Venture, five furlongs; Speculative, five furlongs; Distaff, for fillies, five furlongs; Spinster, six furlongs, for fillies.

The stake in each is $2,000. The Vestal and Undergraduate stakes of $1,500, at half a mile, will also be run.

For three-year-olds—Purses, $2,000 each: Nautilus, one mile and a sixteenth; Saragossa, fillies, one mile; Seagull Handicap, one mile; Cyclone Handicap, five furlongs; Ocean Wave, six furlongs, and Petrel, one mile.

For three-year-olds and upward—Brighton Cup, $5,000, two miles and a quarter; Brighton Handicap, $2,500, one mile and a quarter; Flight Handicap, $2,000, five furlongs, and Wave Crest Stakes, $2,000, six furlongs.

For gentlemen riders—Hempstead Stakes, $1,000, five furlongs, and Cedarhurst Stakes, $1,000, one mile.

Steeplechase and hurdle races—Chantilly Handicap, $1,200, one mile and a half; Punchestown Handicap, $1,200, full course, and Brighton Pink Coat Handicap, $1,200, gentlemen riders, full course.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Barnard Defeats Poggenburg, and Oakes Loses to Dr. Miller.

William Barnard and Ferdinand Poggenburg met in the amateur billiard tournament Saturday night at Maurice Daly's. Each had 200 points to make. Poggenburg was defeated, as the score shows:

Barnard, (200)—1 3 1 18 0 1 0 0 15 0 4 3 3 1 16 1 10 2 12 7 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 13 0 1 10 0 0 35 2 4 0 0 3 20 4 2 0 0 1 2 5 5 8 0 3 5 0 0 0 2 12 14—200. Average, 3 11-63; high run, 20.

Poggenburg, (200)—0 3 0 11 2 1 4 3 10 5 10 2 1 0 0 12 2 5 0 13 1 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 3 0 7 0 0 0 2 0 4 1 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 10 2 1 0 3 3 0 0 4 2 0 3 0 1 10—143. Average, 2 17-63; high run, 21.

In the afternoon game Dr. A. B. Miller defeated Fred Oakes. The score:

Miller, (240)—4 8 0 0 10 2 1 5 11 2 1 4 0 0 0 1 5 8 7 0 6 2 2 38 0 0 3 4 6 6 17 4 2 0 14 4 0, 7 7 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 7 2 37—240. Average, 4 44-49; high run, 38.

Oakes, (200)—2 7 2 5 4 2 4 0 1 0 10 1 5 0 0, 6 0 0 3 10 17 6 10 2 0 1 6 1 0 0 4 11 8 11 0 0 0, 1 2 4 4 1 1 2 2 0 3—160. Average, 3 16-48; high run, 17.

Referee—Col. Foster.

COOPERAGE HOUSE BURNED.

Richard Grant Company Works in Jersey City Destroyed by Fire.

The works of the Richard Grant Company, dealer in cooperage supplies, in Henderson Street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, Jersey City, were almost completely destroyed by a fire that started at 3:30 yesterday morning. The loss was $50,000.

The blaze communicated to the two-story frame building occupied by the Pine Water Supply Company, gutting the upper portion on the floor, with a loss of $10,000. The floor was saved by the tanks in which water was stored, and which cut off the flames. The fire had gained such headway when the engines arrived that a third alarm was at once sent in.

The burned building was about 100 by 150 feet, and a one-story frame structure. The fire is supposed to have started from a spark from a locomotive, the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad being in the rear. It started in the middle of the works. The loss is upon the stock and buildings. The water company's loss is upon electrical apparatus, stock and other machinery. Both firms carried a full insurance. Across the street from the fire stand several tenement houses. The tenants were greatly alarmed, and started to carry out their furniture as the flames swept across the street, but when reassured by the firemen let it remain.

New Church at Port Richmond.

A week of prayer was begun yesterday in commemoration of the dedication of the new Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at Port Richmond, S. I. The Rev. H. A. Buttz presided at the morning and the Rev. John Krantz at the evening service. During the three services held $5,000 was contributed toward defraying the debt on the church. The total cost of building was $22,000, of which $9,000 has been subscribed and $10,000 funded.

HORSEMEN AND THEIR DOINGS.

News of the Riding Academies—Turnouts in the Park.

—The bad weather has brought profit to the riding schools, and the tanbark rings of the various academies are well filled each day by enthusiastic equestrians. Extra music rides have been added to the regular programme, and new riding classes formed, and the various proprietors are jubilant over the fact that this season will be the most successful in a number of years.

—The proprietors of the Central Park Riding Academy, by request of their customers, have started a tandem riding class under the direction of Riding Instructor James Pearce. The class rides every Thursday morning between 10 and 11.

—The members of the Park Riding Club have decided to allow the women to join them in the regular weekly rides Friday evenings. This innovation was begun at the last club ride. The members are making arrangements for the regular annual fancy dress ride, which will take place next month. Elias Rothschild is President of the club, and Henry L. Calman, Secretary and Treasurer.

—A number of well-known horsemen in this city and Brooklyn have been invited by Gen. Horace Porter to be on his staff at the inauguration of President-elect McKinley. The invitations were extended to those who occupied similar positions in the soundmoney parade before election. Among those who have accepted are Lieuts. Gilford Hurry and Louis V. O'Donohue of Squadron A; Lieuts. Henry Claus, Winthrop M. Tuttle, Sergts. Charles Debevoise and Charles Currin of Troop C, and Clarence Levin.

—Durland's Riding Academy, on March 17, will give its ninth annual young people's ride. None but the young customers of the academy will participate. The galleries during the evening will be reserved for parents of the participants and adult customers. The programme will consist of fancy evolutions, may-pole ride, jeu-debarre, mounted quadrille, and hurdle jumping.

—The Hoboken Riding Academy will give a masque ride Feb. 27, the proceeds to go to the St. Mary and Christ Hospitals.

H. H. Salmon has been elected Chairman of the Horse Show Committee of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn. He will, in a few days, announce the sub-committees of the show. The dates for the Brooklyn show will be April 28, 29, 30, and May 1. The prizes will amount to $2,000. Forty-six classes will be judged, and the open-for-all classes will be for four-in-hands, tandems, saddle horses, polo ponies, hunters, and high jumpers. There will also be a number of special prizes offered by members of the club. The members of the Horse Show Committee are H. H. Salmon, Col. John N. Partridge, Henry S. Pratt, Francis D. Beard, D. S. Richardson, E. T. Bedford, J. L. Candee, William N. Dykman, W. H. Erhart, E. H. Barnes, William H. Force, Francis E. Dodge, W. A. Jamison, F. H. Page, R. Hoagland, J. H. Walbridge, E. J. Knowlton, Sturgis Coffin, Edward H. Litchfield, Charles A. Moore, T. F. Miller, George H. Prentiss, A. J. Nutting, E. T. H. Talmadge, S. C. Pirie, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, G. H. Potter, Henry Bowers, and W. W. Walsh, Jr.

All arrangements have been completed for the athletic games by Squadron A Athletic Association at the armory Thursday evening. Major Charles F. Roe, President of the association, will referee all events and act as manager during the evening. The programme is as follows: 1—Troop drill of thirty-two men, in command of Major C. F. Roe, which will include a silent sabre drill and a charge. 2—Headcutting with hurdle; horses to be ridden bareback, and six jumps to be made in all; a right cut against cavalry is to be made at the same time taking hurdle. 3—Potato race. 4—Riding double; one man to be mounted, the other to mount in rear of the first at a walk, trot, and gallop. 5—Mounted exercises by selected squad of men under Major Roe, who will saddle up, give an exhibition of Cossack riding, jumping hurdle, standing in stirrups, throwing their horses, and firing over them. 6—Over the hurdle back to back. 7—Low reach at a gallop, in which troopers will pick a handkerchief from the ground three times. 8—Novelty race. This will be completed by a dress suit case and umbrella will play conspicuous parts. The games of the evening will end in a mêlée in which twelve men on each side will take part. The participants will wear masks and carry wooden sticks to represent sabres. The two sides will be distinguished by red and white tissue paper plumes attached to the top of the masks. At a given signal the reds and whites will advance toward each other in a charge. A mimic cavalry battle will be in operation for fifteen minutes. To knock off as many plumes of the enemy as possible, is the point of the game. When a bugler sounds "retreat," the side having the largest number of plumes remaining on the masks, will be declared the winner. The preliminaries for the events took place at the armory Saturday evening.

The roads of Central Park were thronged yesterday with sleighs and sleighing parties, and the jingle of the bells could be heard in every direction. The Casino, Gabe Case's, and Claremont were the destinations of sleighing parties, and the well-known resorts were crowded all day. Among those who were seen on the road during the afternoon were Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, Matthew Riley, James Butler, George E. Clausen, Albert I. Sire, Frank Work, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Reginald W. Rives, Francis T. Underhill, Frederic Bronson, Miss Bronson, Rene La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, Frederick Gerken, Daniel E. Seybel, George B. Hulme, John F. Baudouine, Edward H. Johnson, Edward W. Little, Samuel McMillan, John R. Townsend, Henry Playle, Henry J. Lippe, Edward S. Stokes, W. E. D. Stokes, Oscar E. Ballin, Elias Rothschild, Emile Lowenthal, Charles D. Bernheimer, Walter J. Peck, Charles V. Fornes, and Lawson N. Fuller.

Saturday Evening Roller Skating Club

The first meeting of the Saturday Evening Roller Skating Club was held with large attendance at Berkeley Armory, on West Forty-fourth Street, Saturday evening. The patronesses received in a corner decorated with bunting. They were Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. George Wolcott Hubbell, Mrs. Thomas B. Clark, Mrs. Grinnell Willis, Mrs. Henry E. Owen, Mrs. Bertram H. Borden, Mrs. Herbert C. Taylor, and Mrs. Theodore M. Ives. Fortnightly meetings of the club will be held until April. The meetings are under the management of Howard S. Borden, Arthur L. Doremus, Harris B. Fisher, Bertram H. Borden, and Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr.

Boxing at Greenwood Athletic Club.

In the boxing contests at the Greenwood Athletic Club, Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday, the main bout was between "Spike" Sullivan of Ireland and William Kelly of Newark. Although from ten to fifteen pounds the heavier, Kelly, at the end of six rounds, was so nearly out that Police Captain Kenny stopped the match. The two other matches of the evening resulted in draws. They were between "Joe" Hopkins and Harry Stiles, both of New York, at 128 pounds, and "Tom" Sharpell of Brooklyn against "Jack" Williams of New Orleans, at 135 pounds. Each lasted ten rounds.

Amateur Racquet Champion.

The finals in the series of the American amateur racquet championship were won by B. Spaulding de Garmendia Saturday afternoon on the courts of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, on West Forty-third Street. The game was between De Garmendia and Valentine G. Hall, and was a sure victory for the winner from the first. The score was—De Garmendia, 15—15—15; Hall, 4—3—4.

Its Thirty-fifth Anniversary.

The Israelitischer Bruder-Verein, Bloomingdale, No. 1, celebr

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Its Work During the Last Year Described in Its Annual Report to the Governor.

DEATH RATE SLIGHTLY LOWER.

The Number of Deaths in Each District Caused by Special Diseases—Abatement of Nuisances and Protecting Water Supplies.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The State Board of Health has submitted its report for the year 1896 to Gov. Black. The board recommends that the terms of office of its members should be so arranged that the term of one member should expire each year, thus insuring a continuous board. The physician members should have at least ten years' actual experience and practice in sanitary matters. The members of the board now serve without compensation, and the report says that the members should personally attend to many matters now devolving upon subordinates, and for such services should be sufficiently compensated to insure the most valuable service available.

In the opinion of the board, a provision whereby the State Board of Health should have the examination and approval of the plans of any establishment which may be classed as an "offensive trade" should be enacted.

During the year 124,600 deaths have been reported to the State Board of Health, making a death rate for the State of 18.50 per 1,000 population, against 18.60 in 1895. There was one death in 54.20 of the population. This has been the average mortality rate for the period of ten years. In the eight sanitary districts into which the State is divided the death rate has varied from 21.80 in the maritime district, which includes the metropolis, to 13.10 in the sparsely settled Adirondack and northern district. Through the rural central parts of the State a rate of 14.50 prevailed for the year, and in the more populous manufacturing districts from 16.00 to 18.00. Thirty-three per cent. of the deaths occurred under the age of five years.

Under the head of infectious diseases there were 19,510 deaths. There were only 3 deaths from smallpox, all occurring in or about the metropolis. Grip recurred in milder form, causing less than 3,000 deaths, most of them in March. Typhoid fever caused 1,600 deaths, less than usual, the highest number being in the southern tier and Hudson Valley districts and the lowest, as usual, in the maritime district. Diphtheria caused fewer deaths than during the past ten years—4,600. Scarlet fever caused 771 deaths, the average number of deaths annually for the ten years preceding being 1,600. It has for two years prevailed much more extensively than the mortality would ordinarily indicate, for it has been characterized by an exceedingly mild and non-fatal type.

In contrast with typhoid fever, it is a disease of cities, there having occurred from it in the four large cities, New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Rochester, 3,477 deaths, against 577 from typhoid fever, while in rural towns with an aggregate population of 1,500,000, there were 307 deaths from it, against 386 from typhoid fever.

Deaths from Different Diseases.

Measles has been more than usually prevalent, but chiefly in the eastern part of the State. The total reported mortality from this cause was 1,617.

Whooping cough caused about 1,000 deaths. During the past ten years its mortality has varied from 500 to 1,300. It always causes more deaths in Summer than in the other seasons, and more deaths in the cities than in the country.

Diarrheal diseases caused nearly half of the zymotic mortality. There were 8,764 deaths from them, and the pretty uniform annual average is about 9,000 deaths. In July nearly one-fourth of the reported mortality was from this cause, and 7,400 of the deaths occurred in the months of June, July, August, and September. The maritime district is by far the largest contributor to the death rate from this cause.

Malarial diseases caused but a small portion of the mortality of this State, less than 500 deaths being attributed to this cause.

Pulmonary Diseases—There were 13,257 deaths from this cause during the year, a number which differs very little from that of past years. It is a greater number of deaths than occurred from any other single cause, and is only exceeded by the group of acute diseases of the respiratory organs and by the entire mortality from infectious diseases. The largest relative mortality was in the maritime district, as shown by the following table, which gives the proportion of city population in the eight sanitary districts into which the State is divided, and the proportion of deaths to population for 1896 and the three years preceding.

In each 100,000 population there were:

Districts.	Percentage of City Population.	Deaths from 1896.	Deaths from 1895.	Deaths from 1894.	Consumption. 1893.
Maritime	90.0	231.0	238.3	222.0	255.5
Hudson Valley..	40.5	218.0	200.0	190.0	182.6
Adirondack and Northern	7.5	145.0	138.0	134.0	117.5
Mohawk Valley.	31.0	174.0	175.0	155.0	150.5
Southern Tier..	30.0	103.0	107.0	95.5	93.0
East Central...	25.0	142.0	134.0	148.5	140.5
West Central...	13.0	128.5	135.0	147.5	127.5
Lake Ontario and Western..	65.0	151.0	160.0	154.0	150.0

The southern tier has always the lowest mortality; that of the Adirondack is largely added to by including the deaths of those with the disease who have sought its resorts for relief.

Acute respiratory diseases, which include pneumonia, bronchitis, and other acute affections of the respiratory organs, caused 17,106 deaths, a number below the average for the past seven years, but during that time it has been much larger than prior to that time, because the deaths from grip have been to a large degree returned under this head.

Our Sanitary Condition.

The report says:

"The most noteworthy feature of the sanitary condition of the State is the steady diminution in the number of deaths from consumption in the maritime district, which includes New York and Brooklyn. In the congested portions of these municipalities are found the largest percentages of deaths from nearly all infectious diseases, and slight variation from previous years, but in tuberculosis of the lungs the decrease has been steady for the past five years. The only explanation of this gratifying exhibit is the fact that the local Boards of Health in these cities have recognized that the disease is due to infection, and unusual precautions have been taken to prevent its spread by a more rigid scrutiny of the food supply, especially the quality of milk and the examination of the cows supplying it, as far as their jurisdiction extends. The State board has co-operated with the New York City board in the drafting and distribution of a circular letter on this important subject, which has been distributed to all local boards throughout the State and given as wide publicity as possible in the newspapers throughout the entire State.

"The concerted effort of the boards for the protection of the people from the fearful ravages of consumption has been ignored by the Legislature; and, notwithstanding the Governor favored an appropriation for carrying on the work of stamping out tuberculosis, no appropriation for the payment of awards of damages for tuberculous cattle killed has been granted by the Legislature. Last year the board asked for an appropriation of $300,000 to carry on this branch of its work."

Abating Nuisances in the State.

The work of the board during the past year in investigating and abating nuisances throughout the State is reviewed at length. Upon this subject the report says:

"The fertilizer and animal charcoal manufactories situated upon the shores of Newtown Creek, which divides Brooklyn and Long Island City, have been and are still being investigated by order of the Governor. The stream itself, which is nothing more or less than an arm of the sea, is now a nuisance, having for many years received sewage from a large section of the City of Brooklyn, without a sufficient tidal flow to carry such sewage into the open waters of the river. The order of a former Governor to build an intercepting sewer for this purpose has been disregarded by the Brooklyn authorities, and they should be required to comply with this order without further delay. Our investigation thus far has shown that these various factories cannot conduct their business without offense, and no complaint has been made of them during the daytime. At night, however, precautions to prevent a nuisance seem to be neglected, and there can be no doubt the health and comfort of the residents of a wide area are unjustly assailed. The investigation is still being carried on with a view to determining why the noxious vapors are allowed to escape in the night and are absent during the day. An expert in the examination of offensive trades has been assigned to this work by order of the board."

The board says the necessity for the services of a competent pathologist and bacteriologist are often needed to examine specimens of suspected tuberculous material, for the detection of typhoid fever and other germs, which services should be at the disposal of any local Health Officer throughout the State. Thus the exact character of many epidemic diseases could be determined with scientific precision, and sanitary measures adopted which would be of enormous advantage to the public health. The recently established Bender Laboratory in Albany could be made available for this purpose at a comparatively small expense to the State.

Protecting Water Supplies.

The report refers to the steps taken by the board to protect the water supplies of Elmira, Syracuse, Watertown, Utica, and Rochester from sewage contamination and says:

"In view of the fact that many epidemics of typhoid fever have been proved to be the result of impure water, and notably when polluted with sewage, the supervision of the sources of supply is one of the most important powers delegated to the board.

"One of the most noteworthy cases among the many considered during the year was at Elmira, where a serious outbreak of typhoid fever occurred. It was ascertained that the pollution of the Chemung River was the cause of the epidemic, and the prevention of further trouble is being attempted by a system of filtration at the intake. If there be any discharge of sewage into this river by the towns and villages above Elmira, the question at once arises whether this pollution should not be absolutely prohibited. The power to secure such action undoubtedly rests with the board under the law, but where such discharge has been permitted by our predecessors summary action might cause serious temporary inconvenience; nevertheless, it should be promptly done, and such contingencies avoided in future by withholding approval from any proposed sewerage system which does not provide for other disposal than into any stream which in any part of its course may be used for drinking purposes. The mistaken notion that a running stream will rid itself of noxious substances should no longer be entertained where life and health depend upon absolutely pure drinking water.

"The cities above referred to have ample means to secure the requisite protection, but there are innumerable villages and towns which are just as much entitled to protection against infection, whose interests must be guarded by the State authorities, especially in regard to the danger from the disposal of sewage from the cities located upon the streams which flow through their precincts.

"The adequate supply of water is of as much importance to the large cities and towns as its purity, and the plan proposed in the Legislature of investigating the feasibility of utilizing the watershed of the Adirondack region for the supply of New York, Brooklyn, and the cities along the Hudson River meets the unqualified sanction of this board. In view of the rapidly increasing population of these cities, this investigation should be promptly commenced and carried forward to completion as soon as possible."

LILIUOKALANI IS ALARMED.

Report that an Effort Will Be Made to Assassinate Her.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The retinue of former Queen Liliuokalani are greatly excited by warnings which have come by mail and long-distance telephone that a determined effort will be made to assassinate her Majesty. She has been advised to secure immediate protection.

Secretary Palmer rushed to seek advice from the President, but the Executive is away duck hunting. Secretary Palmer says he has received information that a certain man has just arrived on the Pacific coast whose purpose is to set afoot an attempt to kill Liliuokalani, because as long as she lives she is an obstacle to the cause of the annexationists.

NEW YORK LAWYER'S SUICIDE.

William Sanford Lawton Shoots Himself in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—William Sanford Lawton, of the firm of Foote and Lawton, with offices in the Home Life Building, New York City, committed suicide last night at 7 o'clock. Lawton sought a quiet spot in Lincoln Park, and shot himself in the right temple. He was found soon after in an unconscious condition and conveyed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where he died at 10 o'clock.

Lawton had been in Chicago about a week and was stopping at the City Hotel, 1601 State Street. He was on his way to Stockton, Cal., to visit his mother, and until yesterday morning appeared to be in good spirits. He ate breakfast early and then sent a telegram to New York. After that he appeared nervous and walked about the hotel corridor without speaking to any one except the telegraph operator, of whom he inquired several times for an answer to his message. After luncheon Lawton went to his room, but soon left the hotel. Just before leaving he appeared to be greatly depressed, and remarked that he feared there would be no answer to his message.

Lawton formerly lived in Chicago, and his father was connected with J. V. Farwell & Co. The latter died some time ago. Mrs. Lawton went to Stockton, Cal., and the son began to practice law in New York City. In the young man's pockets were found several letters, but nothing which would show why he should end his life.

THE WINDOW GLASS TRUST.

In Danger of Collapsing Unless Prudent Views Prevail.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—An open market for window glass and the collapse of the trust controlling it is predicted. A conference between the National Executive Committee of the trust and the Eastern importers and jobbers has been called for next Wednesday at the Hotel Imperial, in New York, and the fate of the combination hinges on the result. If the mission of the trust representatives is unsuccessful, the window glass trade may see a collapse in prices similar to that which the steel rail men have experienced, as values are now 40 per cent. higher than when the combination took control of the markets.

It is said that if the trust wishes to save its organization it can only be by a lowering of prices to the Eastern trade. It is estimated that there will be in the hands of the manufacturers and unsold March 1 at least 900,000 boxes of glass. As the consumptive demand since the factories were put in blast has been practically nothing, the jobbers are also as well supplied as the immediate trade prospects warrant. For these reasons dealers generally are disregarding the notice of an advance of 2½ per cent., and say that the trust will do as well as it can reasonably expect if it maintains prices in view of the prevailing trade conditions.

Foreign manufacturers stand ready to supply all wants at the announced advance, and this robs it of its terrors with those who are expecting an active Spring trade.

Big Tree Passed in Midocean.

The steamship La Bourgogne of the French Line, which arrived yesterday from Havre, on Feb. 9, in midocean, passed a large tree, the trunk of which, according to Capt. Leboeuf, measured about eighteen inches in diameter. Uprooted trees are rarely seen so far out at sea. It is believed that it may have come from Bermuda or the Bahamas, and was drifting along by the Gulf Stream.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

STRONG FOR NEXT MAYOR.

SO HAILED BY MEMBERS OF FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

Feels that the Honor in the Greater City Will Not Be His—He Compliments the Jews on Their Charitable Work.

Mayor Strong was the guest of honor at the annual convention of District Grand Lodge No. 1, Indepedent Order Free Sons of Israel, held at the Lexington Opera House yesterday.

The Mayor was greeted as the first Mayor of Greater New York, and all present signified their intention of giving him their loyal support in case he should accept the nomination.

The convention was largely attended, nearly 400 delegates from the different lodges being present. M. L. Seixas, Grand Master of District Lodge No. 1, presided. The convention opened in executive session at 9 o'clock.

Mayor Strong arrived at 11 o'clock, and a Reception Committee met him at the door. When he entered the room, accompanied by Julius Harburger, Mr. Seixas said: "Mr. Mayor, I appreciate the honor of welcoming you as a visitor to our convention." Then, turning to the audience, he said: "Now, brother delegates, give to the present Mayor and to the first Mayor of Greater New York the best greeting that the Free Sons can give."

The assemblage arose and gave three times three cheers. Col. Strong said:

"The Mayor of Greater New York is a thing of the future, and is an unknown quantity. I feel sure that the honor will not be mine. There are several good reasons for this. I think it will be somebody else. I think I am satisfied with having occupied the Mayor's chair for three years, the longest term that any single-term Mayor has ever sat. I am honored by having been the last Mayor of the present city. But I will say no more upon that subject.

"During my term of office I have had many applications for aid, but I don't think one single application came from a Hebrew. The Jews take care of their own. They are taught to be self-supporting. Speaking as a gentile, I will say that you manage your charities better than we do.

"Some time ago I attended a school on the east side. About half the scholars and the teacher were Hebrews. The teacher made a remark to her pupils which showed the characteristics of the Hebrews. She said, 'If you grow up to be good Jews you will be good American citizens. If you are not good American citizens you will not be good Jews.' [Great applause.]

"I have no better friends than among the Hebrews of this city. All I can say is that your order is doing a great and magnificent work. May you continue it."

Julius Harburger said: "The liberal spirit of our Mayor has penetrated the municipality. Nothing expresses his greatness and goodness better than his charitable offerings. He has given freely. I had the honor to be appointed one of two Commissioners to represent the Hebrew element. When I was appointed Mayor Strong said to me, 'Julius, go on with your liberal people. Liberal people are your people. You represent me, and I represent you in the liberal spirit of this city.'"

Mr. Harburger took occasion to criticise Justice Pryor on some of his recent decisions regarding Jewish organizations. In reference to the matter he said: "No better answer can be given to the decisions than the Mayor's words regarding the subject when he said: 'According to the Constitution and fundamental principles of liberty all men are equal and may worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, no matter on what day or by what means they may see fit.'"

Following Mr. Harburger, Benjamin Blumenthal, School Commissioner, spoke. He said that the Free Sons of Israel were inspired to better deeds by his Honor's words.

Isaac Hamburger, the founder of the order, said: "We have been honored on this occasion as never before. We all hope and trust that the Mayor who now describes himself to us as the last Mayor of the present city may be with us at our next convention, and will then describe himself as the first Mayor of the greater city."

At the afternoon session the following officers were installed to act during the year: Grand Master—Ralph Rosenberg; First Deputy—M. Samuel Stern; Second Deputy—Julius Hass of Albany; Grand Treasurer—B. Levinger; Grand Secretary—J. H. Goldsmith. Isaac Engel, Isaac Niner, S. Wasserman, and N. Elsas were made Chairmen of the various standing committees.

KINGS COUNTY ENROLLMENT.

Democratic Committee Drafts Resolutions Providing for It.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic General Committee met Saturday night and reported resolutions providing for the revision of the roll books of the election districts. The General Committee will meet to-morrow night, and the resolutions will be passed. Then there will be an open enrollment of all those Democrats who purpose to support the organization in the future.

Chairman Bernard York presided at the meeting, and introduced the resolutions. They provide, among other things, that a committee of thirty-two, representing the wards in Brooklyn, shall have the power to hear and report to the General Committee any disputes that may arise over the transfer of names.

SOUND MONEY JUBILEE DINNER.

It Will Be Given Here Next Week to Celebrate Results.

The Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association will commemorate the important part taken by the association in the last Presidential campaign and the great parade held the Saturday previous to the election, in which 100,000 or more persons participated, by having a "jubilee dinner" in celebration of this event at Delmonico's on Feb. 26.

Among the speakers who have been invited are Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Horace Porter, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, and Charles Emory Smith. Among the invited guests are President-elect William McKinley, Vice President-elect Garret A. Hobart, Cornelius N. Bliss, Lyman J. Gage, Mark Hanna, Charles Stewart Smith, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, John Wanamaker, and Gen. Daniel Sickles.

The committee proposes to have the banquet hall profusely decorated with the National emblem and the club banner of each of the individual organizations that took part in the parade. The Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association was first formed in the Presidential campaign of 1880, and it then consisted of the Bankers and Brokers' Republican Club, Dry Goods Republican Club, and Produce Exchange Republican Club. The organization continued to grow in succeeding Presidential campaigns, until it developed into such proportions that it now has a total membership of thirty-five clubs, which represented in the last parade given under their auspices, over 114,000 men, or one-sixth of the popular majority given to McKinley and Hobart. Secretary E. A. Drake has thus far received so many responses for seats at this banquet that he is firmly convinced the seating capacity of the banquet hall will be taxed to the utmost.

Woman Hurt in a Runaway.

A horse attached to a single sleigh and driven by Charles Kraemer of 123 Allen Street, who was accompanied by his wife, took fright at Avenue B and Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon and started toward Avenue A. As the sleigh reached the corner it upset, throwing the occupants into the street. Several pedestrians stopped the horse before it went much further. Mr. Kraemer was not injured. Mrs. Kraemer's right leg was broken. She was taken to her home for treatment.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

DELIGHTFUL DESIGNS.

Dining Tables from $10 to $350.

Sometimes you buy Boston roses in Florida. You buy your sub-tropical clothes before getting your tickets by the Florida special. The demand from tourists to Florida and South California is one of many causes for the early showing of Spring Dress Stuffs and Spring Clothes.

The leaders in the grand march of Summer Dress Goods are here.

Every woman asks eagerly, "What will they wear in Paris?" And Paris whispers what her answer will be to our special experts that go to collect high-class novelties. Thus the choices are properly made. Thus New York knows quickly as Paris what fashions are to be, for New York sees them almost simultaneously with Paris.

Paris says "Grenadines." Wool, Mohair, Cotton, Linen, Silk, all take up the thread, and presto! Grenadines appear. Gauze, thin as though woven from threads of a spider's spinning, films as fine as butterfly wings, patterns that seem like flying leaves lodged against the web of a spider home. Thus Grenadines.

Our stock is rich with them, and our Dress Goods men would fain boast—and, although "we make a show we do not boast." See our stock of Grenadines and—

Spring Dress Goods, Epingle Tinsel—glistens like fire-flies or glints like sunshine on the snow. Mixes and Checks in Wools; in Cheviots; Covert Cloths; Crispene, the new fabric, only here, and so on and on.

Advertise our whole Dress Goods stock—it would be like putting the catalogue of the Metropolitan Museum in newspaper columns.

BICYCLE WEEK

The excitement of the cycling, the grace and skill of the professional riders, the splendid music of the orchestrion, are all too inspiring for surrounding business.

They are still on the Third Floor but are moved to Fourth avenue. All this to exploit

The Continental, $50.
The Continent, $37.50.
Both strictly first class. We sell the machines under honest names that win approval. But the humbug of a big price for a fancy name is lacking.

CARPETS

They do not escape the decrees of Fashion. Thus, new Spring styles crowd hard upon many worthy lots, and demand their removal. The following announcement should be effective:

Extra fine Velvets drop from $1.25 to 95c a yard.
Body Brussels, cheap at $1, are now 70c.
All-wool, extra super Ingrains, worth 60c, now 45c. Twenty patterns.
Third floor.

LINENS

Every house-keeper appreciates all-flax Linens. No other sort here. This is the key-note to the success of our Linen store.

A large number of fancy Doylies, Tray Covers, Centre Pieces and Buffet Scarfs are offered to-day at less than half original prices.

7x 7 in.,	20c and 25c
18x18 in.,	55c and 75c
18x27 in.,	70c and 90c
24x24 in.,	75c and $1.00
20x30 in.,	90c and $1.15
18x45 in..	$1.00 and $1.25
18x72 in.,	$1.50 and $1.75
45x45 in.,	$2.15 and $2.75

Damask Table Linen, 65c, 75c, $1 a yd.
20 in. Napkins, $1.50 and $2 a doz.
Linen Sheeting, 56c.
Huck Towels, extra large, hemmed and fringed, 25c.
Damask Towels, hemstitched, large, 25c.
Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched, 22 1-2x 36 in., 85c and $1 the pair.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

THE UPHOLSTERY STORE

Dimities, Cretonnes and other printed fabrics are dividing with Linen popular favor for SLIP COVERS.

The newest patterns of all these fabrics are shown this morning. Prices range from 25c to 50c a yard. Slip Covers made to order from any material selected, at modest prices.

CONCERNING PORTIERES AND CURTAINS—Worthy lots, but too many of them. They have been marked at prices that should close them out speedily.

Tapestry portieres, seven styles, $2.75 the pair; were double this.
Point de Esprit Curtains, $2.25 the pair.
Japanese Crepes, five colors, 10c a yd.
Embroidered Tambour Muslin, 12 1-2c yd.
Second floor, Ninth street.

EMBROIDERIES

The new Spring Patterns of Swiss Embroideries have just arrived from over the sea—a profusion of beauty. Many of the designs are ours exclusively—for your choosing, of course.

Nainsook Edgings, 8c to $1.40 a yd.
Cambric Edgings, 4c to 35c a yd.
Swiss Edgings, 8c to $2.25 a yd.
Some of our recent offerings of Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook edgings, 3-4 to 6 in. wide, must give way to later Importations—4c to 20 a yd., while they last.
Broadway.

STERLING SILVERWARE

A lot of Silverware came to us at about half its value. It is offered to you on the same basis.

Cut Glass Puff Boxes, heart shape, large size, sterling silver tops, $3.50.
Cut Glass Puff Boxes, round, sterling silver tops, $2.90.
Cut Glass Muffiniers, sterling silver tops, $1.50.
Cut Glass Tea Caddies, sterling silver tops, $1.50.
Cut Glass Salve Boxes, sterling silver tops, $1.25.

Numerous other pieces equally cheap.
Basement.

CANDY

Chocolate covered Marshmallows, 20c a pound.
Chocolate covered Nougats, 20c lb.
Basement.

A Silk duett. London seconds Paris, and the decision is in favor of the softer weaves and clinging drapery.

Here comes a group of Louisene Check Silks:

Pink with white-and-black
Green with white-and-black
Lilac with white-and-black
Brown with white-and-black
Eminence with white-and-black
Cardinal with white-and-black
Navy blue with white-and-black

Dainty, beautiful, varied.

Just ready, some lots from Bounet of Lyons — Satin Duchesse and Peau de Soie, noted for durability and rich lustre. And the price is only One Dollar.

And the Silk Novelties! Originals in the fine art of textiles.

Gloves of the Princess May. They'll rival in popularity the Rhyme of the Duchess May, for gloves are the poetry of dress.

Last Saturday fixed the place in New York of the standard ONE DOLLAR Gloves for women. They are now and will continue to be the best Glove for the price. PRINCESS MAY stands for real Kid of fine finish and perfect make. Exclusively at Wanamaker's

MEDALLION PICTURES

Pretty bits of adornment for the home at about half their real value. New and popular subjects in gilt and gold frames. 25c. 50c, 75c, $1 and up to $6.50.
Basement, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

MADE A FIRE TO KEEP WARM.

Story Told by Two Men Arrested for Arson.

Smoke coming through the cracks of the floor waked Tony Troiano at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and he found the four-story brick tenement house at 2,492 Second Avenue, on the first floor of which he lives with his family, to be on fire. He at once roused the tenants and called a policeman.

Upon entering the cellar the policeman found two men, John Gorman, fifty-five years old, and his son John, twenty-four years old, heaping bits of wood which they had collected in the cellar upon a fire built of excelsior from an old mattress in the corner of one of the coal bins on the south side of the building.

The fire was burning briskly when the policeman entered, and the wooden partition against which it had been kindled had already ignited, and was burning fiercely.

The policeman at once placed the two men, who seemed to be intoxicated, under arrest, while Troiano, with the aid of several of the tenants, extinguished the fire by pouring buckets of water upon it.

On the way to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station the elder Gorman tried to escape, when he reached One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, but though he fought desperately for liberty he was at last subdued and landed safely in the lock-up.

When arraigned before Magistrate Mott later the elder Gorman, who acted as spokesman, denied they had had ignited the fire and said if they had they had only done so to get warm. Both he and his son, he said, had been drinking on Saturday night, and some time during the night had wandered through the hall door, which had been left open, and gone down into the cellar to get some sleep. Both men said they were coal-heavers, and their appearance indicated it. Magistrate Mott held them both for examination to-morrow at 2 o'clock, in $3,000 bail each.

Assistant Fire Marshal O'Sullivan, who investigated the fire, said that he believed that the Gormans had started the fire to get warm while they were intoxicated.

Passengers from Europe.

Among the passengers arriving on European vessels yesterday were the following:

Cunard Line steamship Servia, from Liverpool and Queenstown—J. W. Blackham, J. J. Grafton, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Lemon, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. S. Ramsey, George G. Raymond, and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Watson.

French Line steamship La Bourgogne, from Havre—W. S. Brown, Paul Cottin, Mrs. H. Hilton, A. Pauling, D. P. Higgins, the Rev. Alexander Mercier, and H. Humbert.

Returned to Port, Boilers Leaking.

The steamship Kitty, under charter to the Atlas Line, sailed yesterday morning for Haitian ports. She returned later in the day, and it was learned that her boilers were leaking. She will proceed again as soon as repairs are made, perhaps to-day.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR CHARITIES

Work on New Buildings on Blackwell's Island Begins To-day.

Work will be begun to-day on Blackwell's Island on the new charities buildings which are to be erected there at an expense of $400,000. The work on the island is but the beginning of improvements to be made under the direction of the Commissioners of Charities, on which the city will spend $1,000,000.

The Legislature authorized a bond issue to this amount last May, when the building of the City Prison was authorized, and the issue of the bonds is a matter of only a few days.

Plans have already been prepared for buildings, alterations, and improvements which will cost about $600,000. In addition to this, a new Harlem hospital is contemplated, for which the plans are not ready. The site has not been settled upon yet, but it is likely to be built at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. It will cost $300,000.

The City Hospital on Blackwell's Island is to be remodeled and the kitchen placed in the dome in order to facilitate the service of food to the various wards and to dispense with the odors through the building. Two ventilating towers will be built, and there will be two reception rooms on the dock. This will cost $100,000, and $300,000 more will be expended on the almshouse. The main barracks will be almost entirely remodeled. A new watch tower will be built in front, and new heating and ventilating apparatus put in. A detached kitchen and laundry will be built, and will contain the dining rooms. The verandas and staircases of the main building are to be rebuilt and the sewage system is to be renewed. Six two-story pavilions of red brick, to accommodate several hundred persons, are to be put up as additions to the almshouse, and a new boiler house for the steam-heating plant is to be built.

The industrial school and the idiot asylum on Randall's Island are to have extensive additions, and two new wards are to be built for contagious diseases, all of which will cost about $75,000.

Three new buildings are to be added to Bellevue Hospital. They will be a pavilion for erysipelas cases, one for the examination of patients suspected of contagious diseases, and a third for a boiler and laundry house. The pavilion for the examination of the insane will be enlarged by the addition of one story and a tower for the rooms of physicians and attendants. The Bellevue improvements will cost about $150,000. Some temporary additions will be made to the stables at the present Harlem Hospital.

Plans for all these improvements have been drawn by Col. John W. Marshall and Withers & Dixon. John R. Thomas was the consulting architect.

Fired at Burglars.

Edward Lally, who lives over his grocery at 323 Grand Street, Jersey City, heard some one breaking into his store at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He fired two pistol shots from a window. Three policemen responded. They found that a rear door of the store had been forced, but the burglars had escaped.

MRS. BESANT'S VISIT.

She Will Reach This Country in March and Will Lecture.

Mrs. Annie Besant will arrive in this city early in March. She expects to remain in this country for six months, and will visit all the larger cities and deliver lectures.

Mrs. Besant's visit is made on the invitation of the Theosophical Society—American Section—and it is announced that it will not have any connection with the college for the study of the ancient mysteries that is to be established in California, under the guidance of Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley and her supporters.

FIRE IN PUBLIC OFFICE.

Much Damage Done in Commissioner of Correction's Place.

A fire started early yesterday morning in the office of Commissioner of Correction Robert J. Wright's office, at 148 East Twentieth Street, and did $2,000 damage.

Janitor James Magrath, who lives on the top floor of the building, awoke shortly after 3 o'clock and found his apartments filled with smoke. He awoke his family, and, going down stairs, saw flames coming from the cellar, where the furnace is situated. The firemen were summoned and soon put out the blaze.

A gang of twelve gasfitters and plumbers was brought from Blackwell's Island yesterday morning, and repairs were made so that business may be resumed this morning.

For Robbing a Slot Machine.

For the past four months the police believe an organized gang of boys has been robbing the sidewalk slot machines on the east side. Several supposed members of this gang have been arrested and convicted, but still the stealing continued. Policeman Conneally of the Twenty-third Precinct caught two more boys Saturday night. They were about to take money from a machine. They gave their names as Joseph Gibbon, seventeen years old, and Martin Hopkins, fifteen years old. Gibbon had a set of burglar's tools. Magistrate Kudlich, in Yorkville Court, committed the boys to the care of the Gerry Society pending further examination.

Vital Statistics of Brooklyn.

During the week ending at noon Saturday there were reported to the Bureau of Vital Statistic of Brooklyn 84 marriages, 350 births, and 403 deaths. The death rate was 18.4 per thousand in an estimated population of 1,140,000. Of the total deaths reported 153, or 38 per cent., were of children under 5 years of age, and 85, or 21.1 per cent., were of children under 1. There were 199 deaths reported, as occurring in tenement houses and 57 in public institutions.

ITALIAN USED A RAZOR.

Michael Fursco Attacked a Man Who Eloped with His Wife.

Marco Fursco and Michael Mascalli of 83 Mulberry Street married sisters. About four months ago Fursco's wife eloped with her sister's husband. Fursco has since devoted himself to hunting up the fugitives. He and his brother Sabatti found Mascalli and Mrs. Fursco living together at Grand and Seventh Streets, Hoboken. While Sabatti stood guard at the door armed with a stiletto, Marco Fursco attacked Mascalli with a razor. Mrs. Fursco screamed for help, and endeavored to shield Mascalli from her husband's fury.

Fursco threw her aside, and before help arrived he inflicted a severe cut on Mascalli's wrist, almost severing his hand as he raised his arm to ward off the blow. A second blow inflicted a deep cut on Mascalli's cheek, and a third took effect on his neck. Then help arrived, and Marco Fursco was placed under arrest. Sabatti escaped.

PLASTERERS FOR GLASGOW.

Workmen Here Discuss an Advertisement for Americans.

Delegate P. J. McDermott of the Plasterers' Union was asked yesterday what he thought of an advertisement in a newspaper calling for plasterers to go to Glasgow, Scotland, where they were promised plenty of work.

Mr. McDermott said the advertisement had been discussed by several men of his union, but they could not understand it. If there was a boom in the building trade in Scotland or England the union men here would have been likely to hear from their friends on the other side. Some thought the advertisement had been put in by the steamship companies to induce workmen to go over and thus make money from the passage, as the building trade here was very quiet now, and about one-half of the plasterers were idle. The steamship companies, Mr. McDermott continued, have on several occasions advertised in the European papers that workmen of one trade or another were wanted in the United States, and high wages were promised when work was actually dull here. So large numbers of workmen were misled and came over, and the steamship companies made money. Mr. McDermott thought very few plasterers would go over unless their passages were paid for them.

Accused of Embezzlement.

Frank Logan, manager and treasurer of one of Sam T. Jack's theatrical companies, was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday on the charge of embezzlement. The specific charge against him is the embezzlement of $123.50 from the receipts of the company with which he was connected, but Jack claims that the peculations will reach $1,100. Logan denied any guilt and said that the apparent defalcations were simply errors in bookkeeping. He was held for examination.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Reports to be Made This Week on Several Subjects of Interest to Municipalities and the State.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT HEARINGS

Bills to be Introduced Relating to the Adirondack Park and the Excise Law—Programmes of House and Senate Committees.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Legislation is progressing slowly. Few important local measures affecting the various municipalities have thus far been introduced. Measures intended to carry out the principal policies of the Republican majority touching Greater New York, the excise, civil service, the Adirondack Park, and trusts are yet to come. It is not thought they will make their appearance much before March 1.

Gov. Black has devoted much time recently to the consideration of the advisability of increasing the State's holdings of lands in the Adirondack region. The special committee appointed by the last Assembly to investigate the whole Adirondack question will submit its report this week. Assemblyman Wagstaff of Brooklyn is Chairman of the committee, and he has submitted the report to Gov. Black, who has approved it.

This report provides for the issue of $1,000,000 in bonds to purchase additional lands in the Adirondacks within the boundaries of the State Park. Assemblyman Wagstaff says that he will prepare a bill carrying out the recommendations of the committee, and that one of the provisions of the measure will be that suggested by Gov. Black providing for securing the lands by condemnation.

A Registration Measure.

Senator Raines expects to introduce this week a bill favored by the commercial travelers, proposing an amendment to the registration laws. It would allow persons who expect to be absent from their homes at registration time to register previously with the Town or City Clerk, who would make a return of such names to the Boards of Registry when they meet.

The report of the special committee which investigated the operations of the Raines law has not been completed. Senator Raines expects to be able to submit the report and the needed amendments to the Raines law next week. The committee, before the report is submitted, will give a hearing to druggists, who desire to have a material reduction made in the liquor tax for drug stores.

One of the most interesting hearings of the week will be before the Assembly Cities Committee Tuesday afternoon on the bills introduced to restrict the height of buildings in New York City. A large delegation of New Yorkers, comprising architects, builders, real estate owners, and dealers in building materials, will be present to favor and oppose the measures.

The proposed general village law to govern all the villages in the State will have a joint hearing before the Senate and Assembly Village Committees Tuesday afternoon. At the same time the Senate Cities Committee will give a hearing on the Queen City Gas bill.

The Pure Beer Question.

The question whether the Legislature shall enact a bill to prohibit the manufacture of any but pure beer and providing that beer must be kept in storage six months before sale will be considered further Wednesday afternoon, when a joint hearing will be given by the Senate Committee on Public Health and the Assembly Committee on Excise.

Thursday afternoon the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations and the Assembly Committee on Gas will give a hearing on the Cantor-Laimbeer New York City Dollar Gas bill. Two weeks ago the advocates of this measure presented their arguments. This week's meeting will be devoted to the presentation of objections to the bill by an array of counsel, headed by Frederic R. Coudert, who have been retained by the gas companies.

Senator Wiemann's bill abolishing the office of Justice of the Peace in Brooklyn and creating local inferior courts of civil jurisdiction will be considered at a hearing before the Senate Cities Committee Tuesday afternoon.

This committee will give a hearing on Thursday afternoon on Senator Page's bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Marshal for New York City for a term of six years, whose duty it shall be to collect arrearages of personal taxes. The Marshal may appoint thirty-five deputies.

Senator Page's bill providing an attorney and four physicians for the New York Fire Department also will have a hearing Thursday afternoon before the Senate Cities Committee.

The Assembly General Laws Committee will give a hearing Thursday afternoon on Assemblyman Ives's bill extending the time for the registration of Veterinarians, and on Assemblyman Hill's bill extending the time for the registration of horseshoers.

City Scales for Weighing Coal.

The Assembly Cities' Committee, Tuesday afternoon, will consider Mr. Austin's bill providing for the designation of public scales in cities of the first class for weighing coal. A ton of coal must weigh 2,000 pounds, exclusive of the wagon, and consumers may insist on having coal weighed on public scales.

The Assembly Cities Committee will give hearings Tuesday afternoon on the following bills: Mr. Mathewson's, acquiring property for a park in the Twenty-fourth Ward of New York City; Mr. Barry's, licensing bootblacks in New York; Mr. Austin's, providing for a park at East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Sedgwick and Cedar Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, New York; Mr. Austin's, providing for additional keepers in the New York County Jail; Mr. Forrester's, providing that married women under fifty years of age shall not be eligible to teach in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn. Thursday this committee will give a hearing on Mr. Leonard's bill repealing the laws of last year prohibiting railroads on Charles and Berry Streets in New York City.

Wednesday the Assembly Railroads Committee will give hearings on these bills: Mr. Green's, providing for the partition of street car seats into a space of nineteen inches, and that street railroad companies shall issue transfer tickets to passengers of cars that are blockaded; Mr. Schmid's, compelling Kings County railroads to provide shelter for passengers at transfer stations; Mr. Forrester's, compelling the adoption of fenders by all surface railroads; Mr. Dudley's, compelling the removal of snow and ice by surface railroads and requiring railroads operating outside of city and village limits to put vestibules in their cars from Nov. 1 to April 1, and also compelling street railroads to adopt fenders after Sept. 1, 1897, and Mr. Bondy's vestibule bill.

Bills Relating to New York.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation will give hearings on the following bills Thursday afternoon: Mr. Knoup's, fixing the rate of fare for foot passengers on the ferries running between Broadway, Brooklyn, and Twenty-third Street and Roosevelt Street, New York, at 2 cents during commission hours; Mr. Roche's, authorizing the establishment of a new ferry route by the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, to extend between Forty-second Street, New York, and Broadway, Brooklyn, and fixing the rates of fare for passengers and vehicles, and Mr. Wilson's, authorizing the municipal ownership by New York City of ferry lines extending from Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, to points near Fulton, Rutgers, and Corlears Streets in New York.

The Assembly Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water will give hearings on the following bills Wednesday afternoon: Mr. Forrester's, fixing the price of gas in Brooklyn at 90 cents; Mr. Roche's, revoking the franchise of the Equity Gaslight Company of Brooklyn, and Mr. Trainor's, fixing the price of illuminating gas in New York and Brooklyn at 75 cents.

This committee will give a hearing Feb. 24 on Assemblyman Bondy's bill fixing the price of gas at $1 in the cities of Albany, Troy, Syracuse, and Rochester.

The Assembly Ways and Means Committee will give a hearing Wednesday afternoon on Assemblyman Soper's bill providing for a State board to examine and license stationary engineers and steam boiler attendants, and on Assemblyman Bondy's bill, appropriating $40,000 for a survey of the sources of water supply in the State.

There will be a hearing before the Assembly Committee on Fish and Game this week on the bills designed to prevent the hounding and jacking of deer.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CONTROLLERS OF THE STATE.

The Souvenir Book Which Mr. Roberts Will Present to His Guests Next Wednesday.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—State Controller Roberts has prepared and published, at his own expense, a souvenir book to be issued in connection with the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the creation of the office of Controller in this State. The anniversary comes on Wednesday, and will be celebrated quietly with a dinner given by Mr. Roberts to the ex-Controllers, of whom there are eight living.

Mr. Roberts's book has pictures of the thirty men who have held the position of Controller, and much information as to the growth of the office.

The first Controller was Samuel Jones of Oyster Bay, who was appointed one month after the enactment of the law creating the office. Prior to 1797, the work of the Controller's office had been performed by the State Treasurer and State Auditor, the latter office being abolished when the new one was created.

Samuel Jones, the first incumbent, was the man for whom Mr. Tilden was named. John Jay, who was Governor in 1797, appointed him. His salary was fixed by law at $3,000, and out of this he was required to pay his entire force of assistants and clerks. In 1800 the Legislature had a streak of economy, and reduced this salary to $2,500, whereupon Mr. Jones resigned. The amount of money handled by Controller Jones the first year he was in office was $322,000. Last year the Controller's office handled $26,500,000, which was more than the ordinary expenses of the Federal Government, in any year in time of peace, from its foundation to 1846.

The compensation of the Controller has been increased to $6,000 a year, and the amount required for compensation of clerks and deputies is, in round numbers, $45,000 a year.

Four men who have been Controllers have subsequently become Governors—William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Washington Hunt, and Lucius Robinson. Two, Marcy and Wright, have been United States Senators. Millard Fillmore, who subsequently became Vice President and President, was Controller in 1847, being the first to hold the office after it was changed from an appointive to an elective office. John Savage, who was Controller in 1821, became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Sanford E. Church, who became Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State, was Controller in 1857.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Republican Leaders Not Likely to Follow "Abe" Gruber's Lead.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Unless some legislators who have been conferring with Gov. Black and others on the proposed changes in the civil service law are mistaken those who favor the "Abe" Gruber variety of reform are likely to be disappointed. The radical measure which was first contemplated, in the opinion of the leaders will not be prepared at the suggestion of the organization leaders.

That this is so is not due to any disposition on the part of Mr. Platt's lieutenants here. They would be glad to see the entire system so juggled that the "competitive" feature of examination of applicants for office would be wiped out. But the Constitution stands in their way, and they are afraid the courts would interpret it in a way to block the Gruber game.

The point was raised when Mr. Gruber, Senators Ellsworth and Lexow, and others had their conference on the subject, that as appointments might be made from the three ranking highest on examination and still come within the constitutional requirement, it also might be possible to make appointments from the first ten and still be within the Constitution. Discussing this proposition and of combatting it, a friend of civil service reform said:

"When the word 'competitive' was put into the Constitution the three highest were eligible, and the Constitution must be construed according to the definition of terms when it was adopted and put into effect. The word 'competitive' must be construed according to the intent of the framers of the Constitutional amendment."

This argument has been used with some effect by those who believe in real civil service reform.

The Forrester bill, which was in line with the ideas of Mr. Gruber, it is conceded is shelved for good, and the same is true of the Reinhard bill, which applied only to the appointments in the New York District Attorney's office.

The bill which will embody Gov. Black's ideas of "less starch" is not yet in process of construction, and some of the "spoilsmen" are beginning to fear that this utterance in his first message was a figure of speech which meant something altogether different from the ideas laid down in the articles of agreement in Mr. Gruber's Progressive Civil Service Reform Organization.

Mr. Gruber was expected here last week for further conference on the subject, but he did not appear, and the haste to get a bill which would "beat the game" before the Legislature was not so apparent as it was earlier in the session.

Col. William Carey Sanger, who has a bill pending, is not very hopeful that it will pass. He has seen the Platt machine kill his bills so regularly and with such apparent enjoyment that he takes a practical view of the chances of his measure reaching the completed stage of legislation.

The introduction of the Forrester bill aroused the friends of civil service reform in various parts of the State. The Buffalo Municipal Commission at once gave the bill attention, and there have been circulated here opinions secured in Buffalo that the measure was simply designed to break down the work which had thus far been done.

WOOL EXCHANGE RECEPTION.

Business to Begin This Week, with Auctions at Regular Intervals.

The Wool Exchange, which was incorporated Wednesday, gave a reception Thursday morning in its new building at West Broadway and Beach Street. The incorporators are James Macnaughton of New York, Charles Fletcher, President of the Providence and National Worsted Mills of Providence, R. I., and Allan Macnaughton of New York.

James Macnaughton, who is also President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, was elected President of the Exchange, and Charles Fletcher is to be the Vice President. The Treasurer will be Charles H. Roberts, and on the Board of Governors it was announced will be Mayor Strong, Titus Sheard of Little Falls, Albro J. Newton of Brooklyn, and Col. C. B. Mitchell of the firm of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell.

There are two classes of members, stock and trading or associate members. The first are holders of stock and share in the profits of the corporation, and the second become such by the payment of a license fee of $100, which is transferable and negotiable.

Among the committees of the Exchange will be a Classification Committee, that will classify all the wool sold on the Exchange; an Arbitration Committee, a Committee on Finance and Credits, and a Committee on Transportation. The Warehouse Committee, it is said, will issue receipts on which the holders can get advances from the banks.

The Exchange will be open for business this week, and wool auctions are to be held at regular intervals.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WARFARE ON TRUSTS AND DISCUSSION OF THEIR EVILS.

A Danger in the Organization of Limited Liability Companies—No Justification for These Except in Public Need.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are having our periodic discussion of trusts and of the evil resulting therefrom. But nowhere was Tweed's famous query more pertinent—"What are you going to do about it?" Really, now, what are you going to do about it? My friend says, "Not anything through this Legislature." But can you through any Legislature make headway against the trusts as such? I think not. The evil lies further back.

At present most, if not all, trusts are regularly organized limited liability corporations, and while it continues the custom to permit the organization of such corporations without restriction, I can see no method by which their magnitude can be curtailed, or by which they can be prevented from becoming monopolies. The error lies in the absurd and suicidal custom of permitting the organization of such corporations where they are not demanded by the public need.

For the public need is the only justification for limited liability. The original theory was that capital was difficult to procure, and its accumulation must be encouraged; that the community required the establishment of certain branches of industry wherein the risks were such as to check private enterprise unless special inducements were offered. By saying to Brown, Jones, and Robinson that they were authorized by the State to combine and place a small fraction of their capital in the hands of Smith for the purpose of prosecuting therewith the branch of industry selected, risking in it only the amount of money invested, and not their whole private fortunes, such combinations were greatly stimulated. The time was when such stimulus was needed and the result was doubtless greatly helpful. No one can say that in one case out of a thousand of such corporations as are organized to-day this remains true. We have limited liability corporations for all conceivable purposes, excepting, perhaps, for running bootblacking establishments and peanut stands, and there is nothing in the world to prevent their organization for such purposes. These are simply ordinary business establishments for manufacturing, or trading, or what not, absolutely for personal profit, but with most of the risk placed upon the community instead of upon the parties for whose profit they are established. There is no legitimate reason under the sun why Brown and Thompson should risk all the means they have in the world in a speculation in the grocery business, while the Brown & Thompson Company risks only the amount of capital which its members choose to put into the till, reserving the remainder for any other purpose they may desire.

That the matter is anything but an unimportant one any person familiar with business affairs very well knows. The history of the so-called "Industrials" ought to have opened the eyes of every one. But these are comparatively insignificant. The same principle is involved in all. If a man's entire worldly goods are at the risk of the proper or improper management of his business, he is going to give it his personal attention, and not leave it to the management of some one whose own pecuniary interest in it may be of the slightest, and whose selection for the position which he fills is not infrequently made upon any grounds excepting his intimate knowledge of the needs of the business intrusted to him. The character of the management of many great business corporations is too notorious to require discussion. A man with a thousand dollars' worth of stock is frequently the President of a corporation whose operations run far into the millions. In a vast number of cases the stocks of these corporations become the mere material for speculation, and the managers find that they can make vastly more money for themselves by depreciating the credit of the enterprises in which they are engaged than they can by performing faithfully the duties imposed upon them by the stockholders. The public gains absolutely nothing, excepting in cases where by reckless management prices of commodities are unduly depreciated, and in such cases competing establishments doing an honest business are made to pay the penalty. And while it is not strictly true that cheap goods necessarily make cheap men, movements the sole recommendation of which is that the result is cheapness demand close scrutiny.

There are doubtless cases at the present time—though they must be very few indeed—and there will doubtless be cases in the future where the advantage to the public will justify temporary special privileges. But to go on with the present system in the face of the vast glut of capital seeking employment in any scheme which promises even remotely a profitable return seems a bit of the most stupendous folly of which a civilized people can be capable. If our people are capable of this, they deserve to suffer from the trusts and all other evils for which they are directly responsible.

WILLIAM POTTS.

GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS.

Agitation of the Question Elicits a Woman's Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every Winter the question of evening dress for men has arisen in New York social circles, and has caused much discussion. The old, embarrassing mistake in speaking to a waiter for a gentleman and to a gentleman for a waiter has been a nightmare to many of the prominent beaus, and some of them have been agitating constantly the adoption of some distinctive style of dress.

Referring to the paragraph above, taken from THE TIMES this morning, please allow a débutante to ask the men through your columns why do they vex their souls with the agitating question of reforms in their evening dress? Why not leave "well enough alone" so far as they are concerned? Take the bull by the horns, and for the sake of their own dignity insist on a change of attire for waiters, and insist on it without delay, too!

"The Men, Heaven Bless Them."

The men, heaven bless them, never look better than when attired in full regulation dress suit. For exquisite neatness, (a man's best card,) simplicity, and good style, I do not see how anything could be devised to surpass it!

Then why, oh why, give away all this optical elegance to the waiter? How did he ever get there is my small wonder, and having got there, how many has staid there? I am sure that my maid and I would soon part company were she to imitate my teagowns, ball gowns, or any other of my gowns. All servants wore their exclusive dress, from the maid in her white cap and apron, to the liveried coachmen and footmen; why did not the waiters as well? The change could be made slightly and with little expense by retaining the black trousers, vest, and white shirt front and black tie, having the coat cut tailless, a short jacket, or something that would be a cross between the jacket and swallowtail, with gold buttons, and vest cut rather higher, showing less expanse of shirt bosom, also with gold buttons. This for the under waiter, reserving a distinction for the head waiter, or higher functionary, by leaving to him the dignity of the long coat, but with gold buttons and striped or scarlet vest. The short jacket is always neat and natty, though not swell, perhaps. But why should the under waiter be required to look so very swell? It is not necessary, and sometimes really objectionable.

It will come, (so they say,) in time! But meanwhile, while I and many another are waiting for this grand repose of soul, I hope the "gilded youth" of America will put its head together and for a short space of time only, turn its eyes away from its own precious little body, be satisfied for the nonce with its own really charming appearance, and consulting with its elders, devise a reform in the waiter's garb, instead of their own. They might create an opposition to Col. Waring's "white wings." Black wings, or white wings, anything, no matter what, so the change is brought about, and gentlemen are left to their own belongings in peace.

The Dude and the Pretty Girl.

Not long ago I overheard a pretty young English girl say to a dude, in speaking of one of the belles of the evening, "How well she gowns herself, doesn't she?" to which the dude smartly replied, "Yes, she does; but, do tell me, how do you think I pant myself?"

Alas! imagine our dear dude asking this same question in tights or knickerbockers! I fancy the young English eyebrows would be considerably more elevated than they already were at the "pant" question.

Well, Mr. Editor, all that is the small opinion of "only a girl," therefore not worth much, but I hope you agree with me all the same, and believe me, quite devotedly yours, DOROTHY.

New York, Feb. 12, 1897.

THE WOMEN AND POLITICS.

What Alice Stone Blackwell Has to Say on the Subject.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bishop Doane thinks women are too emotional to be trusted with the ballot. Mrs. Crannell, in confirmation of this view, cites the fact that at a political reception where there were ten thousand people and a great crush, "several women fainted," and that a number of young women in California shed tears when the woman suffrage amendment was defeated.

But these incidents are mild compared with the actions of a large number of men during the last Presidential campaign. Not a few had their reason unhinged and committed suicide in consequence of political excitement. In Philadelphia, for instance, a tailor, believing that the "gold bugs" were pursuing him, ended his life with a carving knife. In Brooklyn an unemployed man, becoming convinced that there would be no work for him unless McKinley should be elected, and that Bryan was likely to win, shot himself. A dentist, a lawyer, a boy, and a laboring man in Chicago were deprived of their reason by the passions of the campaign. A Populist leader at Rome, Ga., was immured in an asylum, while a Kentucky convict went raving mad under the hallucination that his services were imperatively needed on the stump.

At least six fatal or serious shooting affrays marked the State election in Georgia. In Kentucky, West Virginia, Missouri, and elsewhere murders occurred at political gatherings. Two men dropped dead at Bryan's meetings. At Madison, Wis., the Democratic candidate for Congress narrowly escaped death at the hands of a man who said he had come all the way from San Francisco on an air ship for the express purpose of killing him.

But from the three States where women voted for President it is not reported that any woman went insane through political excitement, or committed suicide, or drew a bowie knife or revolver upon a political opponent. Women having had full suffrage in Wyoming for ten years, the census reported that in all Wyoming there were only three lunatics, and those three were men.

Prof. Lombroso would probably find in this a confirmation of his curious theory that women's nervous systems are really less sensitive than those of men; at all events, it ought to quiet the apprehensions of Bishop Doane and Mrs. Crannell.

Not long ago an emotional member of the Massachusetts Legislature predicted that if women were allowed to vote they would have to open an insane asylum in every ward in Boston. Yea, verily, the logic of some people is beyond human understanding.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1897.

A DEAD SOLDIER'S LETTERS.

Found in Duncan's Cartridge Box at Bull Run.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the hundreds of dead Union soldiers lying on the battlefield of Bull Run July 21, 1861, was the body of a young man belonging to Company G, Seventy-first Regiment New York Volunteers, by the name of Uselma Duncan. In the dead man's cartridge box a bundle of letters was found, carefully filed and tied together, evidently precious property. They were written to Uselma Duncan by a lady, signed Sallie Milnor. These letters are in the custody of a lady who visited the battlefield soon after the action, and to whom they were given by a soldier who had discovered them.

Any relative or friend of either the young lady or the unfortunate soldier might be interested in recovering the supposed lost letters, and to them I would gladly send them upon receiving an address. I trust the editor of THE TIMES will kindly publish my letter, as I am informed that Sallie Milnor had friends in New York City, Brooklyn, and Burlington and Spotswood, N. J., and the wide circulation of THE TIMES in both States gives me reason to hope that my letter may attract notice.

Miss ANNA PORTER SMITH.

1,706 F Street Northwest,

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1896.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Recent Contributions of Valuable Books and Manuscripts.

The New York Public Library has issued the first bulletin for 1897. They will be issued monthly, and will record the progress of the great library organized under the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden combination. It is also purposed to publish each month in these bulletins some famous manuscript from the treasures of the library.

The Astor Library is now supplied with electric light, and is kept open until 6 P. M. As soon as sufficient funds are provided it will be kept open at night.

A recent and valuable contribution to the library is a handsomely bound volume of "John Smyth's Virginia Papers and Autographs, 1613-1776; from the Berkeley and Cholmondeley Archives." All the papers bound in the volume are autograph manuscripts, and many of them are of great historical interest and importance. Among them are letters from the English "Company of the First Colony," from Richard Berkeley to John Smith, from Sir W. Throckmorton to John Smith, "Captaine John Smith's True Travels, Adventures, and Observations," and several early accounts of the Colony of New York, from the discovery up to 1762.

In turning over the manuscripts Director John S. Billings ran upon a characteristic passage relating to the importation of wine in Virginia. "There is in Virginia," writes the chronicler, "three thousand people, and the greatest want they complain of is good drink, wine being too dear. These three thousand people being mostly laboring men, may drink one pint bottle a day, which would require four hogsheads, every hogshead to contain sixty-four gallons."

A new geologic map of the State of New York has been posted in the entrance hall.

Dr. Billings said yesterday that plans for the new library will hardly be considered before September. In the meanwhile the work of changing the water pipes on Fifth Avenue, preparatory to removing the reservoir, is in the hands of the Department of Public Parks.

COX PERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE CARPETS. The Choice Rug Bargains are unequaled.

LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

EVILS OF THE WATER TAX

BENJAMIN DOBLIN'S ARGUMENT FOR ITS ABOLITION.

The Special Charge for Water Deters Landlords from Furnishing Bathing Facilities, to the Public Detriment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The municipal charge for water according to consumption, estimated by the front foot and the number of stories to a building, with an additional charge for each extra faucet, closet, and bath, or by meter, is an exhibition of legislative folly that experience shows is harmful. The theory that charges should be imposed according to use is made to apply to water consumers also. In the matter of police, schools, parks, Fire Departments, the administration of justice, public highways, street cleaning, and illumination a different principle is acted upon. The evil effects of the present "water-rate" method are vividly portrayed in the report of the Tenement House Commission.

Observe their discoveries: "It may be added that in one block thus mapped, with over 2,000 population, there is not a single bathtub in the entire block."—Page 19.

"It is evident that the bathing habit is growing among the masses of the people, and it is also evident that the practice stands greatly in need of encouragement by means of increased opportunities."—Page 47.

"The Secretary reports that out of a total population of 255,033 covered by the committee's inspection, only 306 persons have access to bath rooms in the houses in which they live."—Page 47.

"Dr. Jane E. Robbins of the College Settlement, stated in her testimony as follows: 'It may as well be distinctly understood that the men and boys living in crowded tenements, as a rule, do not take baths during the Winter.' Dr. Robbins thought that 'the people can be readily taught the necessity of being kept clean.'"—Page 48.

"The freer use of water by the tenement house population would aid them very materially in their struggle for existence, by assisting the elimination from their systems of the poisons absorbed in the sunless and airless dwellings. That several hundred thousand people in the city have no proper facilities for keeping their bodies clean is a disgrace to the city and to the civilization of the nineteenth century. These facilities have been used and are abundant in many enlightened nations, and they are being increased in every way possible. The amount of money annually spent in charity in this city amounts to millions, and the question arises whether it be not greater economy to spend more for the preservation of health and the prevention of disease, because less would then be required for the support and care of the sick and helpless. The cultivation of the habit of personal cleanliness has a favorable effect, also, upon character, tending to self-respect and decency of life." Page 49.

"The old tenement houses, without any improvements such as have been mentioned, are the most profitable because they require the least repairs to plumbing, and pay a low water tax. The modern tenement house, in which every apartment is furnished with a bath, closet, range, boiler, and washtub, are less remunerative, because of the constant repairs to plumbing and the high water rate."

To summarize the findings of the commission, we learn that a liberal use of water is essential in the tenement houses to protect and promote health, happiness, and morality. A strong desire exists on the part of the victims to use water, which is denied them on account of the additional expense. The expense is due to the high water tax. The remedy is obvious; abolish the water tax and make it a taxable charge, like other municipal expenses. If other municipal utilities—parks, schools, police, &c., were, like water, charged to the landlord, according to the use tenants made of them, it is certain that there would be other social problems demanding investigation and solution.

What far-reaching effects this simple change in the levying of the rates would have is illustrated by the development of the modern office building which supplies light, heat, water, elevator, and janitor service for one charge, included in the rent. Office buildings that cannot furnish these accommodations are fast being vacated or altered. If the charge for water supply was included in the tax levy it would not profit a landlord to save water, and, therefore, he would make ample provision for tenants, compelling the owners of rookeries lacking in water accommodations either to put them in or build anew on the penalty of vacancies.

But this change in the incident of the water tax would not be beneficial to the tenant of overcrowded and congested residential districts alone. The average health of the whole community would be bettered, the danger of epidemic reduced, and the tone of the masses greatly improved to the advantage of all the inhabitants. Further than this, it would attract manufactures to the city, furnishing employment to many, and their demands for dwellings and storekeepers to supply them with necessaries would bring in its train a greater demand for real estate, which would increase real and taxable values. The expense of collection of the tax would be greatly reduced.

The present system practically gives a bonus to the owners of properties lacking in this great essential of life. Vacant lots are almost entirely exempt. Why? A city is not made up of vacant lots. They are an abuse in a city so overcrowded as this. Water and other municipal benefits are instituted to be used; if the owner of vacant lots neglects his opportunities, that is his own loss, and should not be made a burden upon the activities of the people.

These vacant lot owners could not engage rooms in a building either for residence or business, and expect the owner to remit the rent because they did not utilize the property. The owner would promptly reply: "You can use them or not, just as you please, but so long as you hold possession I expect rent." Just so with the owner of the vacant lot. He can improve his land and thus get the benefits of the city administration or sell to some one who will, or stand his share of the expense.

These vacant lots would have no value whatever were it not for the benefits the municipality offers to its citizens. As a piece of land, it is without value; as a place whereon one may enjoy the benefits and security of good government, it has a value proportioned to the benefits that can be enjoyed and the number of people competing for the chance to enjoy them. This applies with equal force to the owners of rookeries and obsolete buildings.

Let us determine to have a higher regard for men than for the profit of some few selfish landlords and we can make of this city an example to all the world.

Abolish the water tax.

BENJAMIN DOBLIN.

New York, Feb. 6, 1897.

Galley Washed Overboard.

The British steamship Oberon, from Cardiff, due a week ago, arrived yesterday. Her master reported running into bad weather in midocean, and, as his vessel was light, being in ballast, she was tossed about at the mercy of the seas. On Feb. 5 she rolled so badly that her galley was thrown out of position and carried overboard. The cook had to use oil drums for cooking after that, and the galley growlers in the crew found food for more than their ordinary complainings.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Columbia and Maryland Company Will Try to Complete the Electric Line from Baltimore to Washington.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 14.—Several conferences have been held this week between Baltimore and Philadelphia capitalists to arrange for a reorganization of the Columbia and Maryland Railroad and the completion of the electric road between Baltimore and Washington.

The Reorganization Committee will report to a meeting of creditors to be held Monday. It is estimated that about $500,000 in cash will be needed to carry out the plan of reorganization. All creditors under this plan would receive 75 per cent. in cash for their claims and the balance in stock of the Columbia and Maryland Railway. Nearly all of the creditors have signed an agreement for such a settlement.

It is estimated that the construction so far represents about $1,000,000.

President Barr Resigns.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 14.—Superintendent J. M. Barr of the Great Northern Road has tendered his resignation. The circular announcing the retirement of Mr. Barr and the appointment of Russell Harding as his successor is expected soon. Mr. Barr has been General Superintendent of the Great Northern since last July.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ELECTION

An Opposition Ticket in the Field and Successful.

The election of officers and managers of the American Institute, Thursday, was an occasion of great interest and some feeling among the several hundred members, and the rooms of the institute, at 115 West Thirty-eighth Street, were thronged with voters during the entire day. The polls were open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. The trouble grew out of the American Institute Fair, recently held in Madison Square Garden. One faction held that the fair was not successful financially, and when a ticket representing the old administration, and maintaining the management of the fair, was nominated, this faction put in the field an opposition ticket.

The opposition ticket was elected by from 2 to 8 majority. The chief officers elected were: For President—Charles F. Allen; Vice President—Joseph J. Little; Secretary—William T. Peoples; Treasurer—William H. Oakley.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, his attorney, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896 LOUIS BLANC, Executor. GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York, N. Y s28-1aw6mM

DELLAC, SUZANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUZANNE DELLAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1896. GUSTAVE VILLARET, Executor. HOWE & HUMMEL, Att'ys for Exr., 87 & 89 Centre St., N. Y. City. o5-1aw6mM

ELLIS, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1896. DEBORAH ELLIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. au17-1aw6mM

FIELDING, AUGUSTUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS FIELDING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to Carl A. de Gersdorff, Esq., at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1897. FRANKLIN B. FIELDING, CARL A. DE GERSDORFF, Administrators. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Administrators, 40 Wall Street, New York. ja11-1aw6mM

GARCIA, MIGUEL.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Miguel R. Martinez, William H. Speer, Pedro R. de Florez, Miguel R. Martinez, as ancillary administrator, &c., of Carmen Garcia de Martinez, deceased; John Garcia y Ravina, Ramon Garcia y Ravina, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Carmen Fonseca y Garcia, Casilda Fonseca y Garcia, Balbina Fonseca y Garcia, Lizzie Lannan, as administratrix, &c., of Patrick Lannan, deceased; Patrick Delaney, Rafael de Florez, Xavier Dietlin, Victorine A. Kelly, Hugh H. Hagan, as executor, &c., of Lillian Kelly Hagan, deceased; Ella Kelly Blackburn, Mary Connoly, Bessie Baker, Victorine Hourc, Joaquin Martinez, and to all persons interested in the estate of MIGUEL GARCIA, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Miguel R. Martinez, William H. Speer, and Pedro R. de Florez, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street. ja18-1aw6wM&mch1

PICKHARDT, SYDNEY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYDNEY B. PICKHARDT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hawkins & Delafield, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of June, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1896. LILLIAN PICKHARDT, Administratrix, with Will Annexed. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, New York City. d28-1aw6mM.

QUEDENS, GEORGE H. W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Adolphine Meyer, Anna Bertha Meyer, Julia Hermine Meyer, Wilhelmine Johanna Quedens, and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE, sometimes called GEORGE H. W. QUEDENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the second day of March, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Jungclaus, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SCHNEPEL, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN SCHNEPEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel,

The New York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Sue—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
DALY'S—The Magistrate—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Woman in Black—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—In Gay New York—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Le Cid—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—A Boy Wanted—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 9.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1897.

THE PEOPLE'S BUSINESS.

The Greater New York Commission is dealing with the charter too much as though it was the affair of its members or of certain political powers to which they pay deference and not the business of the people who are to live under the government they are framing and pay for its support.

In the discussion of the proposed Municipal Assembly there has been scarcely anybody outside the commission and a small coterie of politicians to defend the plan provided for, which is condemned by reason and experience alike, and yet there seems to be a determination to stick to the plan and submit the charter to the Legislature in its present form.

But the people of this city and of the communities to be consolidated with it should insist upon being heard and being heeded. This is their business, and it is a business of vast importance to their future, and yet they are hardly permitted to know what is contained in this charter. It will not do to "jam it through." It must be dealt with deliberately and with a proper regard for public sentiment or the commission will find that it has brought odium instead of honor upon itself, and the party responsible for legislation will invite disaster to itself in all this part of the State.

It will be the wisest course for the Legislature, when it receives the report of the commission, to have it printed and submitted to the consideration of the public in full, and then devote itself to expediting the work of the session with a view to an early adjournment. After such interval as may then seem to be necessary or desirable it should meet in special session for the purpose of giving its attention exclusively to the charter. There should be full hearings and ample discussion without any possibility of entanglement with other legislation. The object should be to devise the best frame of government for a large city in the light of all attainable knowledge and experience on the subject.

If substantial agreement cannot be reached with the support of public sentiment irrespective of party division or political purposes, the whole matter had much better go over until a further expression of public opinion can be had on on the subject. It is not important that the consolidation of the Greater New York be effected this year. It is important that when it is done it be done with a frame of government that will not bring it to grief.

PASS THE HOUSE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Senate can pass the House Bankruptcy bill this session if it chooses, and it ought to do so.

The chief difference between the House bill and the one reported by the majority of the Senate committee is that the latter provides for voluntary bankruptcy alone; the former provides for both voluntary and involuntary. Now, the sole legitimate purpose of any such law is to relieve an honest insolvent of debt on such terms that he can engage in business on the most favorable terms. This requires that his creditors shall be protected in their rights, shall secure all that he can pay, at the least expense, in the quickest way, with sufficient safeguards against cheating. A purely voluntary bankrupt act does not insure these results. The debtor gets rid of his actual debts on his own motion at his own discretion, but his credit is seriously impaired. Creditors will say that he may do the same thing again as soon as he gets the chance. They have had no choice in the matter, no opportunity to know all the facts, no share in settling the estate. They will have to take care of their own interests, and if they sell again on credit, they will charge enough to cover risks.

On the other hand, under the House bill, voluntary bankruptcy is allowed to farmers and wage earners, and their creditors cannot bring suits in bankruptcy against them. But in all other cases where the debts are $1,000 or more, creditors may bring suit against a debtor where he has failed to pay a debt due for a protracted period, or has committed acts intended to defraud or to prevent an equitable distribution of his estate. The rights and duties of both the insolvents and the creditors are the same in voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. The law provides for a perfectly fair division. No one creditor can get a greater share than another by either compulsion or favor. The law is enforced by the United States District Courts, but through referees in convenient number. The only offices created are those of referee and trustee; these are paid in fees based on net dividends when the final judgment is rendered. There is every inducement to make the dividends as large and as prompt as possible, and no temptation to waste or delay. The trustee is chosen by the creditors.

The House bill is very favorable in all possible ways to honest debtors, very careful and thorough in its provisions against fraud of any sort. It encourages honest compromise of debts, but allows no collusion or fraudulent composition. It does everything that can be done to open a new career to the upright debtor and to protect him from grasping or tricky creditors. Who can deny that such a law, while fair to both debtors and creditors, is on that very account of the greatest possible advantage to the debtors? If this law be not passed at this session it will be at least another year before anything can be done. In the meantime the debtors are left to the State laws, which are confused, uneven, and defective. The operation of these is a real and great obstacle to business. They make credit more unsafe than it need be. They compel business men to limit their credits and to charge higher prices and higher interest to insure themselves against risk. They tax the honest and solvent debtor. They are a source of distrust and friction. The Senate ought to pass the House bill without fail at this session.

THE NEED OF MONEY.

The emphatic but well-weighed and deliberate speech of Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE at the Chamber of Commerce meeting in this city on the 4th inst. is exciting much interest and much hopeful feeling in the South. Mr. DODGE was a delegate to the sound-money convention at Indianapolis, and he afterward spent some time in Washington in connection with the Arbitration Committee. In each place he had the opportunity to meet men from all parts of the country, and particularly from the South and Southwest, most of whom were sound-money men who were personally familiar with the condition of these sections and with their needs and the feeling of the people. From these and from his own careful study and observation Mr. DODGE came to the clear conclusion that, while all money should and must be unquestionably good everywhere and always, there is a distinct need of a better distribution of money. To use his own figure of speech: "The circulation of the country is quite out of order; the lungs and heart are congested and the extremities of the country are absolutely without any blood."

In connection with Mr. DODGE'S speech, which it publishes, The Richmond Times quotes the following from a correspondent of The Dispatch:

"A gentleman from Abingdon, who has been a commercial traveler for over twenty years, was here yesterday. Speaking of the condition of the people in a financial way, he said it was truly deplorable. In some sections they had absolutely no money. A merchant of ample means, and who did a good business, chiefly by barter, had to travel all over his county to procure money enough to pay him the amount of a small bill of goods, which was overdue. In some places they never see a dollar from year's end to year's end. He found numerous merchants who were unable to make any purchases of needed goods, because they had no possible prospect of procuring the currency with which to pay for it; and the condition of former thriving and prosperous people was appalling and alarming."

This recalls a remark of the Hon. W. L. WILSON to the writer, that in some parts of the district he represented in Congress you could live forever on a ten-dollar gold piece; no one could change it, and no one would refuse to trust a man with so much money. The situation is striking; it is also significant. Between the extreme cases here noted and the sections where the smallest National banks are to be found there is a very wide extent of country, thinly populated, but containing a large number of voters, controlling many members of Congress and Electoral votes, and in these regions the lack of convenient means of exchange is a real grievance.

No sane man will advocate a currency system that will give these people "cheap money"—i. e., money worth less than one hundred cents to the dollar. Nor would there be any sense or any real justice in trying to provide a system by which people can get a dollar without giving full value for it. But here are large numbers of people who may have property, who produce value by labor and prudence and saving, but who cannot exchange that value for lack of a sound and accessible medium. Such a medium cannot be provided by increasing Government paper issues. If the Government notes be kept at par, they are no more easily got in the regions referred to than is gold. It cannot be provided by the present National bank system; if that were practicable, it would long since have been done. It must be provided by small local banks, or branches of banks, with power to issue perfectly safe notes kept always redeemable in gold. Such banks would know their own customers. They would find a legitimate profit in issuing notes to be used in actual exchanges. They could always tell whether notes were needed for such exchanges and if their notes were kept redeemable, there would be no profit in overissue, and there would therefore be no overissue.

The currency problem, though many of the facts involved are complex and some obscure, can be solved by the strict observance of two conditions: Make and keep the currency redeemable in gold; provide for its issue by small banks in every section, however remote or thinly settled, where, while kept so redeemable, there is any profit in its issue.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S GOWNS.

There is, of course, no civilized citizen of the United States, of either sex, who will criticise offensively the adequate wardrobe which the wife of the President-elect has chosen, apparently with excellent taste, for the social functions she is about to assume. But the fact that she will appear in the richest of them at the inauguration of her husband, and that her costume will be of imported materials, while his will be wholly of American growth and manufacture, will put a strain on the economic philosophy of some of his ardent supporters that it is painful to imagine. It is not easy to think of a single comment which the protectionist can make on the patriotism of the President's trousers and the unsophisticated Americanism of his coat that will not seem a reflection on the esteemed lady the charm of whose gracious presence will be enhanced by the elegant products of foreign pauper labor.

To the heartless free trader or the indifferent revenue reformer the impression will be only that of a couple of American citizens who have exercised in their own way a liberty of choice in their apparel such as the bungling tariff laws of the country permit, which ought to be very much greater, if not entirely untrammeled. But to the protectionist who glories in the American wool that shelters the President from the treacherous winds of Washington because he thinks that the American market should be walled in against the wool of all the world, the spectacle of the President's wife robed in foreign silks and laces will be at least a puzzle, if not a scandal. We should not be at all surprised if the Ohio shepherds who have planned to journey to the National capital on the 4th of March to feed their eyes on Mr. MCKINLEY panoplied, so to speak, in fleece of purely Republican sheep, should now sulk in their tents rather than expose their artless gaze to the insulting splendor of Mrs. MCKINLEY'S garments, spun and woven by the slaves of insolent Old-World despotism.

Probably the severe discipline of Republican partisanship will reduce the protectionist writers and orators to silence. The thoughts that the indisputable incongruity will suggest are "thoughts they may not speak." They would do well to employ the period of enforced reticence in trying to realize the utter nonsense of their whole childish theory.

WHY THEY DO NOT LIKE SECRETARY MORTON.

In the Senate last week the Secretary of Agriculture was attacked and denounced by several Silver Democrats and Republican bimetallists, who asserted that by him "the money of the people had been diverted from its legitimate purpose," meaning, we presume, that he had made an unauthorized and improper expenditure of the department's funds. Immediately thereafter, to emphasize their disapproval of the Secretary and his policy, these Senators with a majority of their associates increased by 25 per cent. the proposed annual appropriation for the free distribution of garden seeds, thus compelling the department to waste $150,000 upon a useless and indefensible practice which the Secretary has urged Congress to discontinue. If he could have his way he would not spend a cent for these seeds, and he is right about it.

But it is not because Secretary MORTON opposes the free distribution of common garden seeds that these Senators do not like him. It is not because each of them desires to retain the privilege of giving his constituents seed enough to plant 320 acres of ground that they attack him. There are other reasons.

One is that as a public officer he stands for economy and against extravagance. Every year since he was placed at the head of the Department of Agriculture he has saved and returned to the Treasury a considerable part of the money appropriated for the department by extravagant legislators. In 1894 he saved $626,000; in 1895 the saving was $486,000; and since he became Secretary he has thus turned back into the Treasury, out of appropriations amounting to $11,179,455, the sum of $2,066,661, or about 18½ per cent. of the money which he was authorized to spend. If Congresses had practiced the same judicious economy there would be no great annual deficit. An extravagant Senate is of necessity at variance with such a man, whose wise economies directly condemn its reckless liberality.

Another reason is that Mr. MORTON is an earnest and practical advocate of civil service reform, who asserts that by enforcing the civil service rules he was enabled to make so large a saving. He says:

"That these great economies have been effected without in any way marring the efficiency of the department work or unduly limiting its scope is due in very large degree to the application of civil service rules both in letter and in spirit. The wide extension of the civil service classification under the law has been proved by experience to be not only a great help, but absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of an economical and efficient administration of the public service."

Since he took office, in 1893, by extending the classified service in the department he has increased by 173 per cent. the number of employés subject to competitive examination and reduced the total number of persons employed by 280, (11 per cent.,) although the amount of work done has been considerably enlarged. Is there in this anything to endear Mr. MORTON to extravagant, place-making, and place-filling Senators?

There is still another reason, and, with a majority of the Senate, the most influential of all. While these Senators were striving to make the Treasury bankrupt and to establish the currency standard of repudiation and dishonesty—while they were supporting a policy which, if adopted, would have wrecked agriculture and our other industries, "all in one red burial blent," as Mr. REED remarked, Mr. MORTON was trying by means of carefully prepared department bulletins and circulars to enlighten farmers as to the real causes of the fall of prices, the value of the honest gold standard, the conditions affecting the export trade in agricultural products, and other subjects concerning which they had been misled by silverite demagogues. He was an industrious distributor of sound information and common sense at a time when ignorance and delusion were drawing American farmers to the support of a most dangerous movement. Of course the Silver Senators assert that the money paid for the printing and distribution of these statements was improperly expended. But the funds of the department could not have been used in any other way with so beneficial an effect upon the interests of the agriculturists, in the service of whom the department is conducted, and of all the people of the Nation. Mr. MORTON, who will soon retire to private life, is entitled to the respect and the gratitude of American farmers and of all others who desire that our public service shall be characterized by honesty, judicious economy, intelligence, and devotion to sound principles. He could not so well deserve this respect and gratitude if he should retire burdened by the approval and favor of the majority in the present Senate.

A TRICKY PIECE OF LEGISLATION.

It is generally conceded that the time has come to provide for the organization of the Indian Territory, which is known as the unorganized Territory of the United States. As the five civilized tribes have Governments republican in form, are in an advanced stage of political progress, and are fully capable of conducting their own affairs, a condition of things has been created which imposes obligations on the Indians toward the people of the United States, no less than on the Government toward the Indians. That is to say, any scheme of organization should contemplate the maintenance by internal taxation of county and municipal government and of Territorial courts for both civil and criminal causes. The inhabitants of the Territory should, in short, be prepared to assume the duties and obligations, as well as to enjoy the benefits, resulting from Territorial government in the usual and established form. The Indian Territory is surrounded on all sides by white civilization, and, in all substantial ways, the manners, civilization, and government of white men are duplicated in the Territory. The five nations are, therefore, as fully prepared as they ever will be to receive the political change which a full-fledged Territorial form of government would involve.

The future of 300,000 white men already settled in the Territory deserves some consideration. They outnumber the Indians by at least 50,000, and it will hardly be claimed that they are not rightfully there, since they have become inhabitants of the Territory under permission granted by the Indians. While the areas occupied by the uncivilized or partially civilized Indians must, from the very purpose of these reservations, be kept free from occupancy by white men, there can be no reason why white settlers should not have joint occupancy with civilized Indians of the arable land of the Territory. Due respect should be accorded to the Indian titles to the land, and a proper price should be paid for such of it as may have to be surrendered. But after giving Indians the first choice, by homesteading or purchase, of the unoccupied land, there is every reason why the rest should become part of the public domain. If the civilization of the five nations be, as is claimed, an accomplished fact, their further progress can only be impeded by an indefinite continuance of attempted isolation. Unless our entire Indian policy is to be stamped as a failure, there must come a time when the Indian shall take his place as an integral part of the American people.

Acting on the theory that the time has already come, the House of Representatives passed at its last session a bill for the reorganization of the Indian Territory. This went to the Senate and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which has not yet made a report on it. The bill has been antagonized by one originating in the Senate and now before the Committee on Indian Affairs. This latter proposes to perpetuate indefinitely the Indian tribal organization, and is, on that account, manifestly objectionable. But it is doubly objectionable because the committee contemplates having it forced on the House as a rider to the Indian Appropriation bill. Whatever the merits of the bill might be, this method of smuggling it through is sufficient to discredit it. There can be no more vicious practice than the enactment of important legislation under cover of an appropriation bill, and were the proposed act as admirable as it is unjust, impolitic, and dangerous, there could be no apology for such a method of trying to force it through. The calculation seems to be that the House will agree to it rather than endanger an appropriation bill in the last hours of the session, but it is to be hoped that the trick is too impudent to succeed.

Policeman ROBERT C. CONNOR of the West Thirtieth Street Precinct and the Sergeant on duty at the station Sunday morning, if the reports made at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday be correct, should be sharply looked after by the Commissioners and charges should be ordered against them. When a citizen caused the arrest of two rowdies whom he had seen beating a hackman, the Sergeant is said to have asked him why he did not mind his own business and to have refused to entertain the complaint. The prisoners were confined by the order of Capt. CHAPMAN. At the court the hackman failed to appear from fear of the gang to which the prisoners belong, and Policeman CONNOR was about to permit their discharge without a word as to their real offense when the citizen appeared, made his complaint, and had the hackman subpoenaed as a witness. If the conduct of these two officers is correctly described, the Sergeant should be dismissed and the policeman sharply disciplined. They do not come up to the present standard.

The list of arbitrations between the United States and other powers which Mr. SHERMAN laid before the Senate the other day has been printed. It is not complete, and there is no indication as to how nearly so it is. It embraces thirty-eight cases within almost exactly a century. Of these, nearly one-half, or fifteen, are with Great Britain, and they are the only ones of serious importance. Five of them, between 1794 and 1827, relate to boundary. In one of these, in 1827, the decision was waived by both Governments as beyond the competency of the tribunal. In the four others the decisions were wholly or preponderatingly in favor of the United States. The most important arbitrations were, of course, those under the convention of May 8, 1871, commonly known as the Treaty of Washington. There were four in all. The one relating to the Alabama claims was by far the most momentous and was clearly in our favor, as was that on the San Juan boundary, while there was an adverse decision on the fisheries and on civil war claims. This record certainly shows that in arbitrations of great amount and of very great difficulty the United States cannot complain of the result. Of the total of thirty-eight arbitrations, only five fell through, and none of any importance. Of the thirty in which specific decisions were reached, only six were adverse to the United States.

The Governments of Würtemberg and Bavaria are involved in a stiff quarrel with the Kaiser on the Military Procedure bill. They insist that prosecutions should be begun and carried on by legal officials skilled in jurisprudence. The Kaiser insists that everything should be in the hands of the military authorities. The two Federal States are about a century in advance of the Kaiser in the march of civilization.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Negotiations for the sale to the City of Boston of the Massachusetts Historical Society's property on Tremont Street have been going on for some time, and at the last meeting of the society it was announced that the sale had been effected. The building disposed of stands on land once owned by the Rev. Dr. CANER, rector of King's Chapel, and which was confiscated after he went to Halifax on the evacuation of Boston by the British troops in 1776. In March, 1833, the society bought from the Provident Institution for Savings in the town of Boston, which then owned the estate, what was estimated as one-quarter of the property; and on the removal of the Provident Institution to Temple Place, the society, in 1856, bought the remaining part of the estate. In 1872 the old building was taken down and the present fireproof structure was erected. Since the society moved into this building, more than sixty years ago, from the room over the arch in Franklin Place, which it occupied nearly forty years, the occupants of the lower part of the building have been the Provident Institution, the Suffolk Savings Bank, the Probate Court, and the Suffolk Registry of Deeds.

—Acting on the advice of several high officials who have known the delights of hunting big game in Africa, and who, with reason, apprehended the speedy extermination of the larger animals if the reckless slaughter of recent years should not be forbidden, the English Government has determined to set apart the coast region of Somaliland as a sort of "elephant sanctuary." Hereafter sportsmen will not be allowed to enter that country except on the understanding that the elephants there must be allowed to live in peace and safety, and that any infraction of the regulation will be severely punished. The reserve extends from Sheikh Pass, on the east, to the Abyssinian frontier on the west, with, roughly speaking, the edge of the Haud for its northern boundary, and it has an area, approximately, of 200 miles by 50. The herds of elephants which remain in this reserve are at present however, confined to the much smaller area, about forty miles square, of the Gadabursi Mountains. The weak point of the arrangement is, it is said, that there are no means of enforcing the ordinance as against the natives. Active steps in the same direction have been taken by the German authorities in German East Africa. An edict signed by Gov. WISSMAN establishes two important sanctuaries, and others are in contemplation. In addition to this, licenses are required for hunters of elephants, a higher scale being exacted from Europeans than from natives. This latter regulation has been for some time in force, and the native hunters willingly pay for these licenses, being well aware that the preservation of the animals is as important to them as to the whites.

The Self-Respecting Press.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The honest and legitimate press of the country should make an unrelenting war upon the fake maker and fake publisher.

PERSONAL.

—A Philadelphia paper announces that Prof. HERMANN V. HILPRECHT, the archaeologist and Assyriologist, expects to sail for Europe again in April, and complete the work undertaken by him two years ago at the request of the Sultan of Turkey, of cataloguing and arranging the archaeological sections of the Royal Museum at Constantinople. It would hardly seem judicious for ABDUL HAMID to devote much money or attention just now to things of the past, his hands being extremely full of present-day problems, and the chance of his soon becoming himself an archaeological specimen in some museum remote from Constantinople being fairly good. Be that as it may, however. Prof. HILPRECHT is going to make the journey, and if all goes well, he will receive and examine for the University of Pennsylvania Museum the fifty-odd cases which have been shipped to it by the Babylonian expedition now excavating in its interests neaer Nippur. He will then decipher and classify the tablets as far as possible before shipping them on to America with a large collection of specimens presented to him by the Sultan during a former visit to Constantinople. Prof. HILPRECHT is at present working on two publications upon the results of previous researches, and he will endeavor to finish both before leaving for Europe.

—Everybody remembers what a lot of excitement there was in 1894 when Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY, then eighty-four years of age, married a girl of fourteen, and took her to his home near Whitehall, Ky. It is said that the life of the strangely associated pair has been an apparently happy one, though the old soldier's attempts to remedy his bride's complete lack of education and feminine accomplishments have resulted in lamentable failure. She is still the ignorant rustic that she was before her marriage, but seems contented with her lot, is extremely kind to her aged husband, and tries to anticipate his wishes in all matters except those which relate to reading, piano playing, and embroidery. Renewed attention has been called to the case, owing to the fact that Gen. CLAY has at last applied, through his friend, Senator LINDSAY, for a pension and a bill granting him $100 a month as a veteran of the Mexican war, is now before Congress. Gen. CLAY has hitherto refused to apply for Government aid, and says he has done so now only in the interests of the wife who must soon be a widow. The incidents of the old man's life have been varied and often exciting. He was a vehement abolitionist, fought a duel with ROBERT WICKLIFFE, killed "CY" TURNER with a bowie knife, and slashed WILL BROWN with the same weapon. He served through the Mexican war with distinction, and acted as President LINCOLN'S Minister to Russia during the rebellion. His first wife secured a divorce from him soon after his return from St. Petersburg.

—For years there has been a controversy among those interested in the early history of Vermont over the question, "What was the maiden name of ETHAN ALLEN'S second wife?" It is not a particularly important or exciting problem, but a surprising number of people have devoted a surprising amount of time to its solution. Perhaps this was due to the fact that the lady's gravestone, which stands in the cemetery at Burlington, says she originally bore the peculiar, almost impossible, patronymic of "MONTEZUMA." B. H. HALL, in his "History of Eastern Vermont," says that her name was MONTUZAN, and that she was the daughter of a Colonel in the British service in this country, who was killed in the French and Indian war. Inquiries made some time ago for The Burlington Free Press, at Albany and London, elicited the information that no officer named either MONTEZUMA or MONTUZAN served in the Colonial wars. The Free Press then suggested that the name was really MONTRESOR, and this has just been confirmed by the Rev. Father J. M. KERLIDOU of Swanton, who has discovered that when FANNY ALLEN, daughter of the General, and his second wife, became a nun and entered the Convent of Hotel-Dieu, she gave the name of her father and mother, in accordance with the rules of that institution, and on the convent's record the second name appears as "FRANCAISE MONTRESOR." This, unfortunately, does not quite settle the difficulty. Two officers named MONTRESOR were enrolled in the English Colonial forces. One, JOHN MONTRESOR, whose name is also spelled MONTRESEUR, was a subaltern in Sir PETER HALKET'S regiment under BRADDOCK in 1755, and was wounded at the time of BRADDOCK'S defeat. He was promoted subsequently to be a Lieutenant, and he received a grant of land in Willsborough, N. Y. The other, a JAMES MONTRESOR, was a Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, was engaged in ABERCROMBIE'S ill-fated attack on Ticonderoga in 1758, was the engineer of Gen. AMHERST'S expedition against Montreal in 1759, and superintended the construction of the fort at the head of Lake George. He recived a grant of 10,000 acres in the town of Panton, Vt. The Mrs. BUCHANAN whom ALLEN married may have been the daughter of either of these men.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Mobile (Ala.) Register completed last week its seventy-seventh year. It is a judicious, conservative journal, and barring a little eccentricity in the recent Presidential campaign, its influence has been exerted for many years most advantageously for its city and State.

* * *

State Senator Holler of Indiana, who owns large landed tracts in St. Joseph County, that State, has offered to give the State 160 acres of land near South Bend as a site for a separate woman's prison. He has long been an advocate of keeping widely separate habitual women criminals and young girls who are committed for corrective purposes.

* * *

Gen. Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin will celebrate his seventieth birthday on Saturday, Feb. 20, by holding a reception at his residence, in Fond du Lac.

* * *

A gentleman recently deceased in Portland, Me., bequeathed $3,000 for a fund the interest of which is to be expended in caring for neglected graves in Evergreen cemetery, that city.

* * *

The city of Mobile, Ala., has just sold some of its bonds at par for the first time, it is said, in its history. The nomination of a business man for Mayor carried them up 3 per cent. at one jump.

* * *

It is desired by many that women be admitted as members of the New England Historic Geneological Society, but the charter must first be amended by the Massachusetts Legislature to make them eligible. The women of New England are now taking so much interest in investigating historical subjects that it is believed they will increase the efficiency of the society.

* * *

Nova Scotia has been very slow in making Dominion Day, July 1, a public holiday, but now, after the lapse of nearly thirty years, it has done it.

* * *

The Syracuse Courier calls Franklin Pierce the most conspicuous statesman the Granite State ever produced. Well, he filled the office of President of the United States and Daniel Webster never attained that eminence.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The First Battle.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Tom Watson sums up Bryan's "First Battle" with the words "Fused, fought, and fizzled," and tells the whole story.

Sports on Decoration Day.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

A law to prohibit sports, innocent in themselves, upon Decoration Day cannot but prove a dead letter, for, as Senator Yale remarks, "You can't legislate patriotism into a man."

The Defective Flue Leads.

From The Wilkes-Barre (Penn.) Record.

It seems that the defective flue, and not the crossed electric wire, was responsible for the destruction of the State Capitol. These two incendiaries have been running a close race this Winter, but the flue is ahead.

Contracts.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Neither State nor National Governments will ever have power to dictate what a the "Superb Hancock" really outshone citizen may or may not contract to pay his debts in, until this become a Socialistic oligarchy.

Private Secretaries.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American.

There were private secretaries before "Dan" Lamont, and there have been private secretaries since, but in the estimation of the present generation Lamont stands as the highest development of the qualities fittest for that office.

Corn and Income Taxes.

From The Topeka (Kan.) State Journal.

A subscriber at Clay Center writes to suggest that a farmer's corn crop is a part of his income. If, therefore, he reasons, it is unconstitutional to tax incomes, it is unconstitutional to tax the farmer's corn. He desires that there should be a test case on the matter.

Senators and Their States.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

It is a well-known fact that neither of the Alabama Senators had had a home in Alabama for years. They live in Washington City all the year round, and have very little idea of the needs and wants of our people. It is hoped that all this will be changed, and that future Senators will keep in closer touch with the people.

Old and Discredited.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The self-styled "new journalism" is again illustrated in the instance of the alleged interview with Lyman Gage sent out from New York a few days ago and purporting to give his financial policy. It is not "new journalism." It is old journalism of a long discredited and discarded kind. It is humbuggery and fraud of the cheapest character.

Water Gas Perils.

From The Boston Herald.

Something practical in the way of mitigating the dangers attending the use of water gas ought to come out of Prof. Wood's suggestion that methods should be adopted in the manufacture of the gas to make it more powerfully odorous without detracting from its value as an illuminant. The danger of water gas is that it furnishes no distinct warning of its perils by its odor, as coal gas does.

The Author of the Rollo Books.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

A correspondent says: "The author of the 'Rollo' and 'Lucy' books was no romancer nor a teller of idle tales. In no field of art are there to be found more realistic conceptions than these, filled as they are with the vigor of New England life and softened with the piety of Puritanism. 'Jonas,' the 'Corporal,' and 'Cousin James' were the forerunners in realistic purpose of 'John Ward,' 'Theron Ware,' and 'Chimmie Fadden.' All hail, then, to Jacob Abbott, the New England realist, par excellence, the mild masculine prototype of Mary E. Wilkins."

A World-Encircling Song.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Witness.

The grandest proposal that we have yet heard for the celebration of the Queen's jubilee is the suggestion of a citizen of Montreal, whose name will be connected with it if it is adopted. It is practically the putting of Daniel Webster's sublime "Drum-beat of England" into actuality by having all the Queen's subjects, wheresoever they are, at high noon on that day take off their hats and sing "God Save the Queen," and having all organs and bands of music play it. Thus, from Victoria, in Australia, round the world to Victoria, in British Columbia, there would flow for twenty-four hours a ceaseless song of praise, one meridian taking it up as another dropped it.

EVERY-DAY PHILOSOPHY.

When weariness with life my spirit fills,
When deep disgust consumes me with my lot,
I draw some comfort from the ills,
I haven't got.

To find that fortune at your coming flies,
To be bankrupt in health, in fame, in purse,
Is bad enough; but I philosophize,
It might be worse.

Incessantly we make a great ado,
The mouth of misery's wide agape;
But happier we, I fancy, if we knew
What we escape.

The common woes of life are bad enough,
Misfortunes fall as easy as the dew,
And, still, for every morning steak that's tough,
There might be two.

This one is sick: his wayward fate cries out
Against the leech, the calomel, the bed;
O inconsiderate mortal, cease to pout,
You might be dead.

And this one hath a mitten; he has wooed,
Vainly, alack! his wooing it has sped.
Well, even in this there's comfort rightly viewed—
He might be wed!

And here is one who whines; his all is swept
Away in panics; he has had to "fail."
He should, I think, be cheerful that he's kept
Safe out of jail.

But late I lost a twenty-dollar bill;
And did I wring my hands, that I had blundered?
Not I, indeed! I'm very thankful still,
'Twas not a hundred.

Sooth should I e'er capsize, when walks are bad,
And my good clavicle involve in wreck,
Serenely I should say: How very glad
It's not my neck.

Oh, trust me, better not to make ado
At the few miseries of our common lot;
There's millions of 'em, if we only knew!
We haven't got.

G.

BERLIN'S FANCY DRESS BALL

To Outrival in Magnificence of Display All the Previous Court Fetes.

SOME DESIGNS FOR COSTUMES.

The Court Ball of Wednesday in Honor of Archduke Otto of Austria—The Kaiser and Kaiserin Show Themselves Often.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Kaiser has appointed the most prominent professors of the Royal Academy to design the costumes for the fancy dress ball fixed for Feb. 24 at the Royal Castle.

The officers are to appear in the uniforms of their regiments as worn at the period represented, viz., 1797. Thus, the Garde du Corps will wear Gensdarmes uniforms and some of the Cuirassiers and Cossack uniforms. For all regiments formed since 1797 the artist-painter Skarbind has designed historic costumes. Prof. von Heyden designs the costumes for members of the Court circle, which are to be representative of Court styles at the end of last century. Count Ferdinand Harrach, the Court painter, sketches the costume of the Kaiserin. The Kaiser will wear an exact copy of the uniform of Marshal "Vorwärts," (old Blucher.) Harrach's design for the Kaiserin recalls some well-known paintings of Marie Antoinette. Nobody attempts to form an estimate of the cost of this great social function, which is to outrival in magnificence of display all previous Court fêtes.

The Court ball, which was given at the Schloss on Wednesday, in honor of Archduke Otto of Austria, was a grand affair, over 800 guests having been invited. In the grand march Archduke Otto led with the Empress, who was attired in a sea-green robe trimmed with beaver at the bottom and sides of the skirt and upon the shoulders. The front was of the heaviest brocade covered with numberless diamonds. The Emperor's partner was Princess Frederick Charles, who wore a robe of navy blue velvet. Princess Frederick Leopold, sister of the Empress, was attired in a pink satin gown, with silver gre r trimmings.

The season is at its climax, and Berlin society has never been so filled with country aristocracy. For the last two years Court mourning has interfered with society functions and toned down Court costumes. Hereafter it is ordered that civilians attending the Court fêtes must wear white silk escarpins, (pumps,) which go well with ordinary Court dress but are not liked by the wearers.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin are giving the Berliners frequent opportunity of seeing them, as they drive about freely in every direction. During the recent cold weather they were to be seen almost daily driving along the Unter den Linden, in a handsome two-seated sledge, with coachman and footman. They always drove at a rapid pace and seemed to enjoy the exhilaration.

THE GERMAN MILITARY CODE.

Federal States Do Not Agree on the New Bill Proposed.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The reform of the Military Procedure Code is once again engaging political and official attention. It was expected that the Reichstag would see some perfected bill before it during the present session, but it transpires that the divergence of views between the Federal States, which were announced as being on the point of agreement, has become accentuated and broadened.

The measure elaborated at Berlin confided to the military authorities the preparation and control of all prosecutions. Bavaria and Wurtemberg object to this, and hold that legal functionaries skilled in jurisprudence ought to initiate and carry out trials which come under the Military Procedure Code. The War Minister of Wurtemberg came to Berlin last week, and tried to get Minister von Gossler to accept his proposals. The Wurtemberg Minister pleaded that the bill as prepared by Gen. von Gossler is not a reform, but a retrogressive, measure, and this is also the Bavarian contention. But Gen. von Gossler is backed by the Kaiser, who has particularly interested himself in the matter, insisting that the military authorities ought to and must originate and control the prosecutions.

It will be recollected that when Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf resigned the Ministry of War in August of last year his action was partly owing to intrigues connected with the now notorious Tausch scandal, but it was also because the Kaiser found him taking a stand on the necessity of liberal reforms in the military. Gen. von Gossler, who succeeded him, proved himself in his earliest appearances in the Reichstag a man after the Kaiser's own heart, the incarnation of unyielding militarism. The measure as drafted by Von Gossler, and approved by the Kaiser, has bitterly disappointed the hopes of the more moderate members of the Reichstag of all parties. In all that relates to publicity of trials, freedom of defense, competence of Judges, and right of appeal, it presents restrictions which make it of small practical value. The late public clamor for the limitation of military privileges which arose over the Brusewitz case has abated, and the spirit of militarism is as brutally arrogant as ever.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—It is officially announced that Sir Alfred Milner, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, will succeed Lord Rosmead as Governor of the Cape Colony.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The British steamer Stag, Capt. Bruce, from Stettin Feb. 7 for Halifax, N. S., is ashore near Trelleborg, Sweden. Her fore hold is full of water. A steamer has gone to her assistance.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—A committee of the American colony has arranged to hold a social gathering of Americans on Washington's Birthday, to take place after the reception which is to be given on that day by United States Ambassador Uhl and Mrs. Uhl.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Prof. Guy Thompson of Yale University and Mrs. Thompson, formerly Miss Lucy Uhl, will sail for New York on Feb. 16 on board the North German Lloyd steamer Trave. Ambassador Uhl and Mrs. Uhl will accompany them as far as Bremen, where Mr. and Mrs. Thompson will embark.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The police have seized the books and accounts of the Concordia Life Insurance Company, and as a result of the subsequent examination of the records it was found that the company had only 4,000 paying clients, while at the same time its list of members contained 75,000 names. The losers through the fraudulent practices of the company are mostly in the ranks of the working people.

A Music Teachers' Convention.

The nineteenth convention of the Music Teachers' National Association will take place in this city June 24 to 28, at the Grand Central Palace. The day meetings will be devoted to lectures and discussions, while each evening there will be grand concerts. It is expected among other features to perform "The Messiah," with a chorus of 1,000 voices, including local and visiting singers. There will be musical exhibits. The President of the association is H. W. Greene of the Metropolitan College of Music, this city. The Executive Committee is composed of E. Huntington Woodman, Frank Herbert Tubbs, and Louis Arthur Russell. The programme will be arranged by Dr. Henry G. Hanchett, Dr. Gerrit Smith, and Dr. John C. Griggs.

Among the Riders.

The Hoboken Riding Academy, under the management of Philip Hexamer, will give a grand masque ride Feb. 27, the proceeds to go to St. Mary's and Christ's Hospitals. A number of equestrians from this city will participate in the ride.

Durland's Riding Academy will give its ninth annual young people's ride on March 17. None but the young patrons of the academy participate in the ride, and riding instructors are now preparing the children for the fancy rides and games which will be a part of the programme.

MRS. HARD'S DANCE.

Many of the Season's Debutantes Were Present.

A dance was held in the main ballroom of Sherry's last Saturday evening by the members of Mrs. Anson Hard's dancing class, among which are many of the débutantes of the season.

Among those who attended were Miss Galatin, Theodore L. Bogent, Miss Julia Brown, R. Lawrence Smith, Goelet Galatin, Fred S. Gibson, Mrs. Charles B. Curtis, James M. Brown, Franklin S. Richardson, Henry S. Lawrence, Reginald E. Nigham, Miss Christine Biddle, B. Marston Smith, Miss Maye S. Young, Miss Fannie Harper, Fred L. Bullard, Miss Emily Hurry, Miss Helen Montgomery, Miss Hilda Tiffany, Miss Margaret Soutter, Miss Isabelle N. Curtis, C. Edmund Fairfax, Miss Juliette T. Benedict, Miss Amy A. Sands, Miss Edythe P. Jones, Miss Mary Fowler, Mrs. Albert Boardman, Sewall Boardman, Graham Brush, Miss Gertrude Meredith, John A. Gardner, Miss Mary Greer, Tracy A. Johnson, Miss Augusta Robbins, Edward Friedler, Jr., Howard Dickinson, Jr., Miss Edith Post, Julian A. Madan, Miss Edith Martin, Mrs. Horace N. Robbins, Henry E. Montgomery, and Grosbeck Fowler.

FOURTH CINDERELLA DANCE.

Favors Were Appropriate for St. Valentine's Day.

The fourth of the Cinderella dances was held Saturday evening last at Dodworth's Academy, 12 East Forty-ninth Street. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Coffin, Mrs. De Forrest, and Mrs. Cornell. The favors were suggested by the nearness of the time to St. Valentine's Day, and were small hearts, Cupids, and arrows. The next Cinderella dance will be held Feb. 27.

Among those present Saturday evening were Robert Adams, William Blair, Herbert Chylds, Lewis Cunninghame, W. Coffin, William Cornell, Herbert Cook, Frank Clarkson, J. Clarkson, Herbert Douglas, Miss Beatrice De Forrest, Edward Daly, Andrew Foyer, William Gould, George Galloway, Miss Gertrude Holmes, John Holbrook, Frank Hurd, James Howell, Arthur Johnson, Campbell Locke, Enid Locke, George Legge, Frank Lawrence, Miss Victoria Levett, George Levett, Kenneth Mason, Miss Tvelyn Mason, Miss Emily Morrison, Miss Lily McGurky, Miss Grace Powers, Miss Alice Perkins, Franklin Pain, Walter Peckham, Miss Bessie Stevens, Miss Florence Stokes, Miss Edith Tillman, Charles Ulrichs, Miss Hattie Van Brunt, Miss Georgia Van Brunt, Miss Josephine Watson, Miss Clara Wagner, Miss Edith Williams, Miss Edith I. Williams, Herbert Waterbury, and T. Whittaker.

Art Students' Reception and Tea.

The students of the Metropolitan School of Fine Arts gave a largely attended reception in their studios, in Carnegie Hall, Saturday afternoon and evening. An Oriental tea was given in the afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. The rooms were profusely decorated with tapestries and brasses, and one was fitted was an exhibition of paintings loaned by Messrs. Kippel, Knoedler, Macbeth, and Boussaud-Valadon. Mrs. Mercedes Leigh gave several recitations, and the College of the City of New York Mandolin Club played.

The young ladies who received were clad in Spanish, Moorish, Turkish, and Grecian costumes. They were Miss Entz, Miss Stone, Miss Field, Miss Springer, Miss Coleman, Miss Geis, Miss Lyons, Miss Macardle, and Miss MacConnoll. There was a valentine dance from 8 to 11 o'clock in the evening. Some of those who attended were Mrs. M. E. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lane, Mr. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Burbanks, Mrs. William Newell, Theodore Wores, the Misses Whitehead, Dr. McNutt, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Brown, and Dr. Kubin.

COMING EVENTS.

—The Colonial Club will hold its annual dinner, in commemoration of Washington's Birthday, on Feb. 22.

—A musicale, for the benefit of the sick and wounded in the insurgents' hospitals in Cuba, will be given at the Waldorf on Thursday.

—There will be a temperance conference at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Fulton and Bond Streets, Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

—The new Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will formally receive its new charter this evening at the Waldorf.

—The annual cake walk and jubilee of the National Ethiopian Amusement Company will be held in Madison Square Garden, Tuesday evening, March 2.

—A benefit entertainment for the French Benevolent Society will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday, at which many noted singers will appear.

—Miss Maud Morgan's annual harp concert will take place at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Rooms, 119 West Fortieth Street, Wednesday evening. She will be assisted by well-known artists.

—Farragut Post, No. 75, G. A. R., will hold its twenty-sixth annual ball and installation of officers at Colonial Hall, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, Feb. 24, at 9 P. M.

—Members of the Gilbert and Amaranth Dramatic Societies will give a performance at the Athenaeum, in Brooklyn, Feb. 24 and 25, in aid of the building fund of the Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, Brooklyn.

—Dr. Gerrit Smith's fourteenth series of free organ recitals, at the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, will begin this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Heinrich Meyer and Felix Boucher will assist.

—A meeting of importers and wholesale liquor dealers of the city will be held at Delmonico's, William and Beaver Streets, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, with a view to the formation of a local organization.

—Peter Cooper Lodge, No. 3,007, Knights of Honor, will hold a reception and entertainment this evening, at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. Dancing will follow a vaudeville entertainment, which will begin at 8 o'clock.

—The Rev. John Howie Wright of County Antrim, Ireland, will lecture upon "The Home Rule Cause To-day in the North of Ireland," under the auspices of the City Council, Irish National Federation of America, in Room 22, Cooper Union, this evening.

—The fifty-seventh regular meeting of the Quill Club will be held at the Windsor Hotel to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock. Everett P. Wheeler and the Rev. Dr. E. M. Bliss will discuss "The Protection of American Citizens Abroad." Dinner will be served at 6:30 o'clock.

The Taxpayers' Alliance of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, composed of twenty-five property owners' asociations, aggregating a membership of 5,000, will hold its annual meeting to-night, in Protection Hall, Cortlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

—Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton will give a course of Tuesday morning lectures on Mexico at the Waldorf, beginning March 9. Her subjects will be "Ancient Mexico," "The Conquest," "Vice Regal Rule and Struggles for Independence," and "The Republic and Recent History."

—The third and last of the series of musicales, under direction of Frank Treat Southwick, at the Hotel Majestic, will be given to-morrow night. The artists will be Mme. Clementine De Vere, Ericsson F. Bushnell, Miss Fielding C. Roselle, A. G. Watrous, and Signor Carlo Giorgi.

—The first lecture in the Columbia University course on musical subjects, in cooperation with Carnegie Hall, will be delivered to-day, at 4 P. M., in the Chamber Music Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, by Prof. W. Adams Brown, on the "Evolution of the Wind Instrument."

—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, a member of the Peary Arctic Expedition, will read a paper on the "Religious Beliefs and Therapeutic Systems of the Eskimo," at the meeting of the American Society of Comparative Religion, at the New York University, Washington Square, to-day at 2 P. M.

—The charity ball of the Montefiore Home will be held at Carnegie Hall, March 10, under the direction of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League. One of the features will be a ballet, "The Judgment of Paris," which will be participated in by over a hundred dancers. There will be two bands.

—The Architectural League of New York will hold its twelfth annual exhibition of painting, architecture and sculpture at the galleries of the American Fine Arts' Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, from Feb. 20 to March 13. The galleries will be open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. and from 8 to 10 P. M.; on Sundays, 1 to 6 P. M. and 8 to 10 P. M.

—The Life Underwriters' Association of New York will hold their tenth annual banquet at the Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, to-morrow evening, at 6:30. At 5:30 there will be an election of officers. Those who are expected to speak at the dinner are Speaker Thomas B. Reed, George T. Wilson, E. R. L. Gould, and the Rev. Henry MacCracken of the University of New York.

FUNERAL OF CASTELMARY

Impressive Services for the Famous Singer at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.

CALVÉ'S FLORAL TRIBUTE.

She Impulsively Laid a Large Bouquet on the Casket—M. Plancon and Mme. Litvinne Sang—Many Operatic Stars Present.

The funeral services of Armand Castelmary, the opera singer, who died suddenly Wednesday night on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, were held yesterday in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul. The body was taken on the 3:15 o'clock train to Kensico Cemetery and was put in the receiving vault, where it will be held until preparations can be made for its removal to France.

The expectation that a great many famous operatic stars would attend the services drew a large crowd to the entrance of the church on West Twenty-third Street, and before the funeral cortège arrived at 2 o'clock these people were banked on the steps of the church, on the sidewalk, the street, and all the neighboring stoops.

These people were disappointed, however, as the opera stars gained their entrance through the monastery, in the rear, and were seated when the coffin was borne into the church, preceded by the procession of choir boys and priests.

Jean and Edouard de Reszke were on the right of the coffin, and Mme. Calvé and Mme. Bauermeister took seats in a pew on the left of it. Mme. Mantelli sat in a front pew. M. Lasalle, Signor Mancinelli, Maurice Grau, Signor Cremonini, John Schoeffel, George S. Bowdoin, George G. Haven, David Bispham, and others, who had sung with Castelmary or had been his friends were seated close by.

Every pew was crowded, chairs were put out in convenient places, and many persons were allowed to stand in the aisles. The watchers outside were admitted after those holding tickets were seated. It was evident that a great many of those who received admission were there merely for curiosity's sake, as they craned their necks to catch sight of prominent personages, and did not listen to the services. Even while the chants were being sung one could hear whispers about Mme. Calvé or Jean de Reszke.

There was something extremely touching in these services for a man who had died in a foreign country, whose funeral had called forth no relative and whose mourners were those only who had been companions in his triumphs. The solemn proceedings within this old church, where Frenchmen can call up memories of the religious life they had in their own country, were singularly impressive.

The requiem services were conducted by Father Theophile Wucher, pastor of the church, assisted by Father McTague, as deacon, and Father McAdam, as sub-deacon.

The casket was brought in while the regular choir of the church, under Mme. C. L. Fenardent, sang the Miserere of the Gregorian chant. It had been somewhat difficult to secure a passway through the dense crowd outside and the services of several policemen were called into use.

When the casket was deposited on its stand in the centre aisle Pol Plançon, from the choir loft, sang the "Miserere Mei," by Steeman. His voice filled the church, and the sorrowful notes visibly affected a great number of those who had known the dead artist. Mme. Calvé several times pressed her handkerchief to her eyes, and others showed signs of emotion.

Carlos F. Cassebrinck, the first violinist of the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, then played the Sanctus of the mass, by Gounod. Mme. Litvinne sang Bizet's "Agnus Dei," with violin obligato, by Mr. Cassebrinck.

After this the choristers formed in the aisle and Father Wucher, standing in front of the coffin, said a few words in French, commending the life and character of the singer and speaking of the grief at his sudden death. He then sprinkled the holy water on the casket and carried the censer around it, and the mass processional moved out past the chancel rail to the rear.

The body was carried then to a waiting hearse, followed by most of the opera singers, and was driven to the Grand Central Station, where it was put on the train that carried it to Kensico. It was accompanied to its resting place by a number of the singers, and was deposited in the vault without further ceremonies.

Just before the coffin was carried from the church an affecting little incident occurred. Around the rail had been banked the beautiful floral offerings that had been sent by the many friends of the singer, but none was on the coffin, which seemed to give an added gloomy effect because of its intense blackness. After the priests had retired Mme. Calvé arose impulsively and quietly laid on the casket a beautiful bouquet of violets and lilies of the valley, and this was carried from the church on it.

The floral offerings were profuse and beautiful. The de Reszkes sent large wreaths of laurel, with superb red roses tied with red ribbon. A beautiful pillow of tulips, partly closed, sprayed with exquisite bunches of lilacs, came from M. Lassalle. Mme. Bauermeister contributed another pillow, of white roses and lilies of the valley, having the word "Rest" traced in violets on a bed of white carnations. Mme. Nordica sent a huge bouquet of white and pink roses. The regular supernumeraries of the Metropolitan Opera House sent a huge bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Mme. Melba and many other friends also sent beautiful offerings. The flowers were taken to the cemetery.

The ushers at the church were under the direction of Max Hirsch, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Opera House, and were Lloyd d'Aubigné, Arthur Lamson, Henry G. Mullin, Maurice de Vries, William Parry, and Anthony Benadeba.

FIRST COINS IN NEW JERSEY.

St. Patrick's Pence Introduced by Mark Newbie, a Primitive Quaker Banker.

Mark Newbie was the first banker in the State of New Jersey. He was the man who introduced into circulation, in place of wampum and other tokens, St. Patrick's pence, copper coins which are occasionally plowed up by farmers in the vicinity of Camden. These St. Patrick's pence and half pence were the first coins ever used in this region, and they have excited much interest among numismatists for a great many years.

Mark Newbie was a tallow chandler in London, and early in life he joined the Society of Friends, and suffered persecution from the intolerant English Church people. In the Fall of 1680 he went to Ireland, where he exchanged all his worldly goods for such coins as were available. Most of them were of the St. Patrick's pence class. In the following year Newbie, and a few others, came to this country, and after spending the winter at Salem, the Quaker took up a twentieth share of land, nearly midway between Cooper's Creek and Newton Creek, or upon the southern side of what is now the city of Camden, N. J.

Soon after he became settled in his new home, Mark Newbie went into the banking business, and inasmuch as he possessed the only coin money in New Jersey, he at once became the central object of public interest. He applied to the local Assembly for permission to issue his coins, and the following permit was granted, after he had deeded 300 acres of land to State Commissioners as security:

"That Mark Mable's half pence, called Patrick's half pence, shall, from and after the said Eighteenth Instant, pass for half-pence Current pay of this Province, provided he, the said Mark give sufficient security to the Speaker of this House for the use of the General Assembly from time to time being, that he the said Mark, his executors and administrators, shall and will change the said half pence for pay equivalent upon demand; and provided also that no Person or Persons be hereby obliged to take more than five shillings in one payment."

Mark Newbie's will is now on file in the office of the Secretary of State in Trenton. He left to his wife Hannah £180, besides a plantation and woodland. There was a deficit of £30 in his accounts, which Mrs. Newbie paid.

WHY CLEVELAND DID NOT GO.

HIS ABSENCE FROM THE HENDRICKS FUNERAL.

He Received a Notice from the Indianapolis Police and a Telegram from Mrs. Hendricks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—"I read with interest," said Internal Revenue Collector William Ryan to a reporter of The Washington Post, "the story told by The St. Louis Globe-Democrat correspondent, reproduced in The Post of Friday, explaining why President Cleveland did not attend the funeral of ex-Vice President Hendricks. I talked with Mr. Cleveland very fully about the matter in the Spring of 1892 at his cottage, at Lakewood, N. J., when he was the chief hope of the Democratic Party for the impending canvass. The ex-President was not a candidate in the ordinary sense of the term, and had more than once said to me that it might be well for the party to look around and see if there was not some other person who would fill the bill more acceptably than he would. The nomination was really forced on Mr. Cleveland.

"Well, being one of his rampant and unconditional supporters, I was on the lookout for every fact that might be used as a defense for the ex-President against the attacks of his enemies. I drew Mr. Cleveland out on the subject of the Hendricks funeral. I remembered that he had arranged to go to Indianapolis and that at the last moment he canceled the order for his train and remained in Washington; that a good deal of comment was made on his non-attendance. I knew that Mr. Cleveland had an affectionate regard for the Vice President, but feared that the fact that he had not attended the funeral would be used against him by the political friends of the dead statesman. I asked the ex-President what he thought of it.

Replying very promptly, Mr. Cleveland said that Mrs. Hendricks and her friends knew the facts, and that his action on the occasion referred to was fully indorsed. He then went on to relate the story, substantially as told by The Globe-Democrat correspondent, with these additional facts, leading up to the day that Senator Edmunds called at the White House to dissuade him from taking the trip to Indianapolis: On the death of the Vice President, Mr. Cleveland decided promptly to attend the funeral. The time for the obsequies was some days off. A day or two before Mr. Cleveland was ready to start he received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Indianapolis, asking how many detectives he would suggest should be in attendance on him. The President replied that he would leave such police details to him.

"Mr. Cleveland knew that many people were of the opinion that it would be safer for the President not to take the journey to Indianapolis, but he had no fear, and it did not enter his head to cancel his engagement to pay the usual tribute of respect until he received a telegram from Mrs. Hendricks advising that under the circumstances nothing would be thought of it if he deemed it best for the Government not to leave Washington at that time, or words to that effect. But it was not until Senator Edmunds called and discussed the matter that he decided not to go.

"Mr. Cleveland did not consider cranks or train-wreckers, but he realized that an accident might occur, and that in the event of his death there would be considerable confusion and excitement as to his successor; that it would be prudent for him to take the advice of Senator Edmunds. Mr. Cleveland then went on to say that not very long after the funeral—just after the law of Cabinet succession had been enacted, I think it was—when he and Mrs. Cleveland visited Chicago to participate in a public function, they went by the way of Indianapolis, and stopped over there for the purpose of calling on Mrs. Hendricks and expressing their sympathy in person. This visit was appreciated by the bereaved widow.

"These are the facts as I remember them. I feel that I am betraying no confidence in making them public, since the events are far in the past, and since, too, the main points have already been published."

TAKEN FOR A STOOL PIGEON.

Man Attacked in a Saloon and Rescued by the Police.

Frank Puntosal, an Italian, twenty-three years old, whose address is given as 120 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, was narrowly rescued from the vengeance of a crowd of angry Italians in a saloon at 304 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street last night by policemen in uniform, who came to his assistance. The men who attacked Puntosal were patrons of the saloon and friends of the proprietors. They set upon Puntosal because they believed him to be a "stool-pigeon" employed to get evidence against the saloon for violation of the Liquor Tax law. Puntosal was not hurt. In defending himself he drew a razor, and nearly cut the thumb from the right hand of one of his assailants, said to be James De Coursey of 379 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

About 9:30 o'clock last night Puntosal went in and purchased half a dozen bottles of beer. The police declare that he was not acting as a stool pigeon. Though that may have been, he was not known to any of the Italians inside. Puntosal says that they sold him the beer and then set upon him. When Policeman Fogarty went in he found Puntosal's assailants were in no very kind mood toward himself. They threatened him and did not allow him to get near to Puntosal. Fogarty was compelled to blow his whistle for help. Three policemen in uniform responded, and the crowd, awed by the blue clothes and helmets, gave up the fight. Puntosal and De Coursey were arrested. There was great excitement when the two prisoners were taken through the streets of Little Italy by the policemen, and the side streets were black with people.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Mrs. Frances Wilder, sixty-three years old, of Oxford and Beach Streets, Boston, was attacked by sickness in the Grand Central Station late Saturday night, and was removed to Flower Hospital.

—Mary Larkins, forty-five years old, was badly burned yesterday by an exploding oil lamp, which set her clothes afire while she was alone in her room at 338 East Thirty-ninth Street. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

—Isaac Kupperman, who was arrested on suspicion when his wife was found with her throat cut at 91 Attorney Street Saturday, was discharged from custody yesterday, the woman having made a statement exonerating him. She is in Gouverneur Hospital recovering from the self-inflicted wound.

—Kate Moore, convicted of being drunk and disorderly on Third Avenue Saturday night, was yesterday committed to the workhouse from the Yorkville Court. It was her one-hundredth conviction on like charges. She was first convicted twenty-two years ago on a charge preferred by Roundsman Griffin, now of the Yorkville Court squad.

Brooklyn.

—Mayor Wurster has approved a resolution introduced by Alderman Francisco to asphalt Bushwick Avenue a width of six feet on each side from Myrtle Avenue to Conway Street. This is for the benefit of wheelmen.

—The will of Rufus L. Cole, who died at 277 Ryerson Street Feb. 2, was filed for probate Thursday morning. The estate is valued at $17,000. By its terms $2,500 is left to the American Missionary Union and a like amount to the Baptist Home Mission Society. The remainder of his estate goes to relatives.

MERIT OF A FEVER LINE

AN ERA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

Result of the Government's Efforts to Enhance the Reputation of American Beef—Increased Shipments from New York.

The rigid Government inspection as applied to export cattle is operating to the advantage of Northern farmers and dealers. The cattle industry has been stimulated during the last two years by an improvement in prices, the better facilities for marketing and the discriminating care of buyers in selecting well-bred, as well as properly fattened, stock.

The establishment of what is called the fever line marks an era in the cattle business. At this time the Government does not allow the exportation of cattle raised south of a line running mainly west from Richmond, Va., to Oklahoma Territory. This line deflects to the south when Oklahoma is reached, and runs south to the coast, so that Arizona and New Mexico, with a very small part of Texas, are unrestricted.

Indian Territory and Texas, with all States directly east of them to the Atlantic coast, come in the district described as being infected with splenetic or Southern fever. Cattle cannot be exported from that section of the country. The northern half of Virginia, all of West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and all States west to California are exempt. California suffers the same restriction as Texas. It is because of the establishment of this fever line that export shipments have practically ceased at such ports as New Orleans and Galveston.

To the Advantage of New York.

The line is subject to alterations from year to year, but those who are posted on the subject say that there is not likely to be a material change this year. The cattle industry has steadily improved in the States north of the fever line during the past two years, and while New York shippers say that the trade cannot be called active at this time, it is a fact that the exports from this port were considerably heavier last month than in December of 1895.

Not the least important of the results from Government watchfulness is the improvement in the breeding and general care of cattle. There is a constant betterment in the mode of shipping stock, the idea being to keep animals in transit free from fever and to maintain their normal state of health by cleanliness and other forms of comfort. There is a marked increase of confidence on the part of discriminating foreign buyers, and it is found that there is a steady demand in the English markets for American cattle and beef at prices which afford a fair profit.

It costs less to-day than ever before to ship live stock across the ocean. The rate is fixed by number and not by weight. Thirty-five shillings per head is the prevailing charge now, and it is not likely to vary much in the immediate future. Shippers have their minds fixed on a rate of 25 shillings, but they have never been able to secure it except in isolated cases. The carrying companies believe that as long as they deliver in good order heavyweight horned stock at any rate below $10 per head they are doing all that can be reasonably expected of them, and all that the state of the foreign trade requires.

The Highest Quality Demanded.

England's relish for American beef was not in the least degree affected by such diplomatic contentions as arose during 1896. The Christmas demand for well-fed cattle and prime meats was unusually keen on the other side of the water. There was little difference in the extent of the shipments from the year before, but there was a discriminating demand for the highest quality, which had its effect in stimulating the exertions of dealers and breeders in this country. The exportations from the port of New York for the holiday trade showed an increase of 25 per cent. in beef and cattle over the corresponding period of the previous year. There was no material increase for the country at large, however.

The shipment of cattle from this port, shippers estimate, will average about 1,200 head per week for the remainder of the Winter. From the first of October to the end of the year exports were considerably higher, running close to 3,000 head of cattle and 10,000 quarters of beef each week. When it is considered that the exportation is going on at about the same rate from Boston and Baltimore and on a large scale from Norfolk, Newport News, Portland, Montreal, St. John's, and a few other points, a conception of the importance of this branch of industry is obtained. Montreal still leads all other American ports in this particular.

TRAFFIC IN COUNTERFEITS.

Bogus Spanish Doubloons Once Sold Openly in Wall Street at a Premium.

A peculiar incident of the counterfeiting and open sale in Wall Street of Spanish gold doubloons is related by an old New Yorker who, in later years, became acquainted with one of the counterfeiters. Although there was an official investigation of the matter at the time, nobody was prosecuted, for the reason that under the then existing laws the coining of foreign money in this country was not a criminal offense.

Not the least extraordinary feature about this counterfeiting episode was the fact that the counterfeits were "honest counterfeits." That is, the coins made and sold contained as much gold as the originals, and were as well executed as though they had come from the official mint. The actuating motive of the counterfeiter was a desire to reap the benefit of the high premium that Spanish gold doubloons happened to command for a while. The coins were made by an Englishman named Peach, assisted by a boy, (who afterward became an eminently respectable citizen,) and the counterfeiting was done in the basement of a house in James Street. From two to three hundred pieces were struck each day. Gold of about double the weight required was put into a melting pot and afterward cast into an ingot. This ingot was rolled out in bars about two feet long, according to a steel gauge set to the correct thickness of a doubloon. The coins were stamped out in blank, all being at first a trifle over weight. They were then filed, trimmed, and finally weighed. All that was not of the standard weight (seventeen pennyweights and eight grains) or were imperfect in any way were thrown back into the melting pot. After being completed, the coins were rolled about in a barrel filled with sawdust to take the fresh look off, and afterward were heated over a charcoal fire in order to give them the stained effect caused by bilge water on board ship, as all Spanish coins at that time were generally transported in the holds of sailing vessels.

Mr. Peach made the doubloons in a little shop on Wall Street, near William, for $17 each, $2 of which was the premium caused by a scarcity of the pieces in the market. He sold about 200 coins each day for six or eight months, and only stopped because the premium disappeared. It was all along an open business, and although for a time was kept quiet, was not considered a secret.

Jersey City's Bank Deposits.

Jersey City's Finance Board has tried several times, and unsuccessfully, to have 2 per cent. interest allowed by the Second and Third and Hudson County National Banks, in which city funds are deposited. The bank officials claim the profits are too small to admit of it. A joint conference of the Finance Board and bank officers will be held on Monday to consider a renewed request.

Newfoundland and the Dominion.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Witness.

Has not the time come for a renewal of the negotiations between Newfoundland and Canada for union? The consolidation of British North America, the completion of the structure of the Dominion, would be the finest possible way Canada could find of nationally commemorating the Queen's year.

GEORGIANS WANT THE FACTS.

Agitation Against Circumstantial Evidence Revives a Story of the Execution of an Innocent Preacher.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Feb. 10.—As there are several murder trials impending in this State in which the State depends on circumstantial evidence for conviction, that class of evidence is under animated discussion in this State by both laymen and members of the bar.

The records of this county furnish an interesting case in point. In November, 1833, the Rev. Frank Johnson, a Methodist preacher of distinction, and, previous to the charge brought against him, a light of his denomination in Georgia, was hanged here. The story of his conviction and execution on a charge of murder is used as a strong argument against circumstantial evidence.

The charge against him was the killing of his wife's sister, a girl of thirteen years. While the evidence against him was altogether circumstantial, it was so strong as to be almost equivalent to positive. The girl was found hanging from the limb of a tree in a valley near the Johnson home. The material witness against Johnson was his wife, who testified that on the morning of the day that the girl was found she saw Johnson cut a hank of rope similar to that with which she was hanged from a reel and walk off in the direction of the valley where the girl was found. The evidence, also from his wife, that he had frequently punished the girl barbarously, convicted Johnson.

On the day of the execution a great crowd was assembled. Several circumstances connected with the event had a tendency to augment it. The Legislature was in session, and that drew a great many people to Milledgeville. Then it was reported that Johnson would preach his own funeral sermon. The crowd was estimated at 10,000. Trees a furlong away were full of men, looking like blackbirds.

When the hour for execution came, attired in a black ministerial suit, and wearing an overcoat and white tie, a stately man stepped on the deathtrap. The condemned man pulled off his overcoat and laid it aside. For a short time the gallows was converted into a pulpit, and the scene was more like that at a campmeeting. On the book board of the gallows lay a Bible and hymnbook.

Calmly and steadily, without any perceptible emotion, the condemned man picked up the hymnbook and read through every line of a hymn without a quiver, in a loud and distinct voice. He then "lined off" the hymn, in the style of those days, two lines at a time, those near by singing at intervals, after which he knelt upon the gallows and prayed long and fervently. He then arose and delivered an exhortation of some length, without referring in any manner whatever to his guilt or innocence. He then descended from the gallows for a good-bye handshake with his relatives and friends.

While this was going on people were weeping, and the air resounded with the screams of men and women. One feature of the scene was that Johnson completely ignored his wife, who was "taking on" frantically, almost beyond anything that could be conceived of a maniac. Returning to the gallows, his arms were pinioned behind him, the white cap adjusted, the drop fell, and the man passed from life into eternity.

Many years after this execution a negro was convicted of murdering his master in Mississippi, and upon the gallows he confessed to having been guilty of the crime for which the Georgia preacher had been hanged.

The details of this and other cases are being used with much effect against the reception of evidence purely circumstantial. Already the State Legislature has made a concession to the prejudice against conviction on circumstantial evidence by providing that in cases in which capital punishment may be administered, the jury may give the defendant a life sentence in the penitentiary instead of the limit of the law.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Lyman Fish.

William Lyman Fish died Saturday afternoon at Old Point Comfort, Va. He was sixty years old, and was born in Brooklyn. His father, William J. Fish, had been a hotel keeper, and he himself at different times owned the Clifford House, in Park Place; the Astor Place Hotel, and the Neptune House at New Rochelle.

Mr. Fish, with his family, lived in an apartment house at 1,425 Broadway, which he owned. He was out of health, and went to Virginia to rest and recuperate. He leaves a wife and three children—George F., William J., and Mabel Townsend Fish. The funeral will be held to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Dr. Brown of St. Thomas's Church will officiate and the burial will be in the family lot at Greenwood.

Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes Upham.

Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes Upham died suddenly Saturday at Salem, Mass., from heart trouble. Mrs. Upham was a writer for The Saturday Evening Gazette under the title of "Maiden Aunt." Her work on Salem witchcraft, in outline, is well and favorably known throughout New England. She was the "Dear unmarried maiden aunt" of Dr. Holmes's poem, but subsequently was married.

Obituary Notes.

—Mrs. S. H. Hawes, wife of the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, and a sister-in-law of Mrs. Terhune, (Marion Harland,) of Newark, N. J., died in Richmond, Va., Saturday.

—The Rev. Henry Theodore Cheever, first pastor of the Summer Street Church in Worcester, Mass., and author of many books of travel, died Saturday, aged eighty-

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

New York, February 8, 1897.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the undersigned pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement dated March 20, 1895, will be held at No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Floor 4, on WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, to vote upon a proposition of the Union Pacific Reorganization offering to the Consolidated 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company 50 per cent. in New 4 Per Cent. Bonds and 110 per cent. in Preferred Stock of the new corporation, in place of 80 per cent. in such bonds and 50 per cent. in Preferred Stock, and a provision for the defaulted interest in new Preferred Stock heretofore offered to said Bondholders and accepted by them, such former offer being practically withdrawn.

Such meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement, and a determination in regard thereto by a majority in interest of those present or represented at the meeting will be binding.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

$105,000
Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R.
1ST MTGE. 5% BONDS,
DUE APRIL, 1913.

This mortgage covers, besides 50 miles of railroad, terminals and wharves at Galveston, estimated to be worth the whole amount of mortgage of $2,000,000. The International & Great Northern and the M. K. T. systems use this road to get into Galveston, and while the International was in receivers' hands and in default on its own 1st Mortgage Bonds, the interest on these bonds was always promptly paid. Frederick P. Olcott, Esq., is now President of the road.

"I recommend these bonds as a safe purchase, netting over 6% on the investment.

JACOB RUBINO,
8 BROAD STREET, DREXEL BUILDING.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock.

Under the privilege of subscribing to the Common Stock of the proposed new corporation on the terms heretofore announced, the third cash payment of 20 per cent. will be due and payable on February 15th, being $150 on each 100 shares of Old Preferred Stock and $50 on each 100 shares of Old Common Stock.

Payments so made will be indorsed on Central Trust Company receipts issued under the agreement of October 10th, 1896.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street expectations will be much disappointed if this week does not increase stock market activity. It would be amiss to suggest that there is in Wall Street anticipation of any material improvement in values, however, for the activity that the average Wall Street oracle is predicting is activity that may involve weakness and declines.

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It is affecting to note how deeply interested professional Wall Street has become all of a sudden in the war possibilities over in Crete. People who do not happen to know whether Crete is a floating island or a peanut patch are dolefully agitated over the dreadful war they see impending. And the same people are similarly nervous and desponding over terrific ravages that are about to mark the onward march of Mr. Lexow of Nyack.

Why is it that this sort of affectation is forever strutted in Wall Street whenever any opportunity for bearishness appears?

Such nonsense stuff never yet helped along a speculative campaign. The professional bear in mourning over dreadful things that threaten somebody else is a humorist so monopolistic that Mr. Lexow himself ought to take the ridiculous person in hand.

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Outside of the trust inquest, (scheduled for its most terrible whirligigs this morning,) and the war that is billed for Crete, there is little bear talk in stock market quarters. But the crowding groans over those two are sufficiently obtrusive to make up for all that may be absent.

The bear contingent seems to have concluded that it is useless to keep up croaking over railway earnings, while railway earnings refuse to go all to smash as bear predictions have insisted they must. A Cretan war is, besides, something of a novelty—and what appalling results will be bound to follow quick if ever those Cretans get so mangled in battle that their executors have to close out all their long St. Paul, their Sugar Trust, and their General Electric. Horrible—horrible—horrible—these Cretan embarrassments for the New York stock market!

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One of the entertaining features in current financial affairs is the free and easy way in which some London authorities go on predicting that the United States must soon begin to export gold to Europe. For instance, The Statist (in its latest issue received here) says placidly that it can be taken for granted that events are so shaping as to warrant the expectation that such American gold exports will come soon. This sort of talk has an odd sound. Bankers here say it is foolish, but they add that we have such a plethora of money now lying idle in every banking centre that gold shipment predictions cannot be mischievous.

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It is admitted that Europe is not hastening to make investments in our securities pending the changes in our National Administration. In this, however, the European investor is acting just as our home capitalist acts—he is waiting to see something absolutely accomplished at Washington—not anticipated, but accomplished.

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Some of the petty phases of politics that are on parade in the very highest quarters of the incoming President's own party—some of that pettiness, see-sawing right across the Chief's own threshold—are disturbing the confidence which only a little while ago was almost universal, that Mr. McKinley was going to have an easy path for his special tariff session of Congress.

There seems, somehow, to be something between the lines of an assurance from a United States Senator, (not Thomas C. Platt, but one of Thomas C. Platt's close cronies,) like this:

"We hope everything will come out all right. We hope the President is well advised. We hope our party will have a working Senate majority of at least one. We hope that the new tariff act can be put through promptly—we all hope so, even if Major McKinley is so pressed by his responsibilities that he hasn't, so far, had the time to consult all of us. We understand, of course, what a busy man he is."

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During last week some Washington "news," which came to Wall Street, coincident with this pharisaical expression, was of a character to suggest that perhaps a divorce is not yet quite accomplished between statesmanship and the stock market. Viewed from the investor's standpoint the politician has forfeited every claim to confidence. There is more than passing significance in the following protest from the current issue of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

"Of course the prospect of coming activity may be again deferred if our legislators, National and State, must continue to disturb confidence by their senseless clamor against trade combinations. At the present time, when the conditions so strongly point to a revival in trade, nothing could be so mischievous in its tendency or so certain to arrest the recovery as to keep up the existing agitation against capital and capitalists. Indeed, if the truth were known, it would probably be found that the fear of adverse legislation has held many enterprises in check, and is thus responsible for the slow way in which trade recovery has been progressing.

"A moment's thought must convince any one that a continuation of such a policy can only result in harm. As Mr. John H. Davis well said this week, in talking with a reporter from THE NEW YORK TIMES, 'Frighten the capitalist and make him timid, and you at once put before industry an almost insurmountable barrier. Legislate against him, attack him, overtax him, and make it unsafe for him to invest his money, and you at once take away all chances of industrial prosperity.'

"It is to be hoped, therefore, that our legislators will see the folly of their course."

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Net changes of one point or more in stocks last week were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Brooklyn R. T.	2	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1¼

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1¼	Illinois Steel	3½
Am. Sug. Refs.	3¼	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Tobacco	4¾	Manhattan	1
Am. Tob. pf.	3	Met. Traction	2
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅞
Brook. Union Gas	2	N. J. Central	1⅛
Central Pacific	1⅝	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Chicago Gas	1	Northern Pacific	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Northern Pac. pf.	1⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Or. Ry. & Nav. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Phil. & Reading	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	3¼	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3
Consol. Gas	1	U. S. Leather pf.	4
Del. & Hudson	1½	U. S. Rubber	3¾
Gen. Electric	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	6¼
Illinois Central	1¾		

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Net changes of bonds of one point or more last week were as follows:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	2
Brook. R. T. 5s	1⅜	St. P. 1st, S. M.	1
D., S., S. & A. 5s	1½	Union El. 1st	3
Int. & G. N. 3d	1	U. P. ext. s. f. 8s	4½
Kent. Cent. 4s	5	U. P. c. tr. notes	1¼
L. E. & W. 1st	1¼	Utah S. ex. t. r.	2

BONDS DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. gen.	1	O. R. & N. 4s	1
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅜	P. & R. 1st pf. in.	2½
C. & N. P. 5s, t. r.	1½	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1¾
C., H. V. & T. 5s	1½	S. P. of C. con. 5s.	2
C., H. V. & T. 6s	3	S. P., N. M. 1st	1¼
Iron Mt. 5s	1½	Southern Ry. 4s	1
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	1	Texas Pac. 1st	1
N. P. gen. lien 3s	1⅛	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, r.	2
Ohio South. gen. t. r.	1	West Shore 4s	1
O. S. L. 6s, t. r.	⅜		

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The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last. Feb. 15, '96.
Adams Express	150	150	150	...
American Cotton Oil	12	11¼	11½	18
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	55½	54	54	68⅞
American Express	111	111	111	...
Am. Spirits Mfg.	14⅛	12¾	12¾	...
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33⅜	32	32	...
Am. Sugar Refineries	113⅜	110⅝	111	113⅞
Am. Sugar Refineries pf.	102¼	101½	101½	100½
Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	87½	87½	...
American Tobacco	72⅞	68¼	68¼	79½
American Tobacco pf.	101	100	100	102
Ann Arbor pf.	26	25¼	25¼	...
Atlantic & Pacific	1¼	1	1	...
Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15	15½	...
Bay State Gas	1½	1½	1½	...
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21¾	19⅝	21	23¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	90	89	89	...
Canada Southern	45	45	45	51
Central Pacific	11½	11⅜	11½	15⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	17½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74¾	73½	73¾	70⅞
Chicago Gas	77⅝	76	76½	67½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	76¼	74⅞	75	76½
Chi., Mil & St. P. pf.	133¼	132¾	132⅝	129
Chicago & Northwestern	104¼	103½	103½	103½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	67⅞	66¼	66½	72¾
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	27¼	26⅜	26½	38
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	23	23	30½
Col. & H. C. all in. pd.	4½	4	4	...
Col., H. V. & Tol.	10¾	7¾	7¾	17½
Consolidated Gas Co.	148¼	146½	147	157¾
Delaware & Hudson	108¼	106⅝	107	127½
Delaware, Lack. & W.	153	151⅝	152	162⅝
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	104⅜	104½	104½	...
Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	...
General Electric	35⅜	34½	34⅝	31
Great Northern pf.	122	122	122	111½
Illinois Central	93	93	93	...
Illinois Steel Co.	34⅜	30	31	70
Laclede Gas	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23
Laclede Gas pf.	73	71½	71½	82½
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	22
Lake Shore	154¼	152¾	152¾	143
Long Island	48	48	48	84
Louisville & Nashville	50½	49	49¼	50¼
Manhattan Con.	90½	88⅜	88½	105¼
Metropolitan Traction	108	106	106	107¾
Michigan Central	90	90	90	97
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19	19	19	20¼
Missouri, K. & T.	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼
M., K. & T. pf.	30½	28¾	28¾	29⅜
Missouri Pacific	23¼	21⅜	23¼	23¾
Mobile & Ohio	20¼	20¼	20¼	24
National Lead Co.	23¼	22½	22½	27⅜
National Lead Co. pf.	89	88½	88½	89
National Linseed Oil	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	19½
National Starch 1st pf.	55	55	55	52
New Jersey Central	99½	97½	98¼	106⅝
New York Central	93½	93¼	93½	97½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	11	11	14¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼	29½
N. Y., S. & W.	9	9	9	10¼
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	26¼	25	25½	27⅜
North American	4½	4½	4½	5⅛
Northern Pacific	15½	14	14	...
Northern Pacific pf.	36½	36⅛	36⅛	...
Ontario & Western	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	15½
O. R. & N. pf.	44	43½	43½	...
Pacific Mail	25⅞	24⅝	25	29⅜
P., D. & E.	2½	2¼	2¼	3
P. & R., all in. pai.	20½	24¼	24½	...
P. & R., 2d pf., w. i.	31½	29⅞	30¼	...
P., C., C. & St. L.	13	13	13	18
Pullman Palace Car Co.	155¾	155	155¾	160
St. L. & S. F.	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	...
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39½	39	39¾	...
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	...
St. L. Southwestern	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	5⅜
St. L. Southwestern pf.	10½	10¼	10¼	11½
St. Paul & Omaha	48¼	47½	47½	40¼
Southern Pacific	15⅝	15	15	20¼
Southern Railway	9¼	9	9	10½
Southern Railway pf.	28½	27¼	27¼	31⅝
Standard R. & T.	11	10¼	10½	...
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29⅜	26½	26½	33¼
Texas Pacific	9½	9⅛	9¼	8⅝
Union Pacific	7¼	6⅞	7	6⅞
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf.	2	2	2	5¼
United States Leather	8⅜	7¾	7¾	11
United States Leather pf.	59⅜	55½	55⅝	66
United States Rubber	22	18½	18½	26⅝
United States Rubber pf.	74	67¾	68¾	86
Wabash	6⅜	6¼	6¼	7¼
Wabash pf.	16	15⅞	16	18½
Wells-Fargo Express	99	99	99	...
West. Union Telegraph	83¼	82¼	82¾	85¼
Wheel. & Lake Erie	2¼	2¼	2¼	12⅜

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1½@2 per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £395,795 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 52.45, became 53.42 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,025,000f in gold and lost 975,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.84¾@$4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.86¾@$4.87 for demand, $4.87@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 22½c premium; telegraphic, 25½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 2 per cent., and for thirty-day bills 1½ per cent. Japan and Russia are still taking all the gold arriving. Silver was firm. The stock market was stagnant, closing firmer, however, upon the decision of the Powers to restrain Greece from interfering in the Cretan difficulty becoming known. Consols fell ⅜. American railroad securities were firm but inactive throughout the week. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern advanced 1, Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé preferred and Denver and Rio Grande preferred declined 1 each; Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific, ¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Louisville and Nashville, Norfolk and Western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Northern Pacific, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, each ½, and Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande common, New York, Lake Erie and Western, and Union Pacific, each ¼.

A BRITISH VIEW OF 1878-1897.

Remarks the London Statist:

"In some of the leading American papers, also in the circulars of important firms of brokers, attention is directed to the many points of similarity between the position now and in 1878-9. The first point of similarity is that in 1896, as in 1878, the balance of foreign trade was greatly in favor of the United States, and that the deficiencies of the foreign countries' grain supply resulted for 1896 in a great improvement in price similar to that which occurred in 1878. Prior to 1878, as prior to 1896, there had been a long period of acute depression, and the changed conditions at the present time are, it is considered, likely to lead to improvement in the stock markets, as was the case in the earlier period. The plethora of money in New York has already led to a large absorption of securities of the first rank. Bond issues of the second and third rank, as we recently pointed out, have tended to appreciate in price. This appreciation is considered likely to continue and to extend ultimately to the shares of railway companies—at first to the good shares, and probably later to the more speculative non-dividend-paying descriptions, which may sympathize with the all round advance in higher class stocks.

"There are two points to be taken into account in connection with the contrast of the years; the first, that there was the influence on public sentiment of the resumption of specie payments in 1879; the second, that the level of prices in 1878 was, as regards some of the leading stocks, a very low one indeed. Thus, St. Paul in 1878 was 27½, and in 1889 rose to 87⅛. Chicago and Northwestern from 32½ rose to 94½; Lake Shore from 55⅞ to 108; Louisville from 35 to 89½; Erie from 7⅝ to 49, and New York Central from 103⅜ to 139—New York prices. At the present time we have St. Paul at 76½, Chicago and Northwestern 104, Lake Shore 153, Louisville 51¼, Erie 15, (including the assessment,) and New York Central 93¼. The level of railway rates of twenty years ago was very different from what it now is. In 1879 there was no currency unrest, such as is now experienced; on the contrary, resumption of specie payments was a "bull" feature. At the present moment, also, the behavior of the United States Senate in political questions is an element of disturbance. Still, the two factors of the better prices for produce and ability of farmers to spend more money and the plethora of money at the great centres in the United States—particularly in New York—may have the effect of stimulating a feeling of speculation, particularly in case of the subsidence of political distrust."

SOME NEW COAL FIGURES.

In an important coal trade review, The Engineering and Mining Journal says:

"The anthracite coal mining and carrying companies have for a number of years maintained a statistical bureau in Philadelphia, which formerly issued monthly statements giving the shipments from the different regions for the information of all concerned. These reports were of material service to the trade, and their regular publication continued for a number of years without objection from any one. About two years ago, however, the bureau ceased to issue reports, in pursuance of the policy of concealment, which all the coal companies seem to have adopted, and this ill-judged and almost ridiculous course has been closely adhered to.

"We have, however, obtained from reliable sources a full statement of the shipments of the different companies for 1896, which is given below in comparison with the returns for 1895. The shipments are in long tons of 2,240 pounds, as usual with anthracite; the final column shows the percentage allotted to each company for 1896 by agreement.

	1895. Shipments.	1895. Per cent.	1896. Shipments.	1896. Per cent.	1896. Allotted.
Reading	9,905,059	21.47	9,019,533	20.89	20.50
Lehigh Valley	7,300,454	15.81	6,749,128	15.63	15.65
Jersey Central	5,388,194	11.57	4,999,003	11.58	11.70
Lackawanna	6,129,260	13.16	5,627,533	13.03	13.35
Delaware and Hudson	4,347,843	9.34	4,152,273	9.52	9.60
Pennsylvania Railroad	5,025,645	10.79	4,752,120	11.06	11.40
Pennsylvania Coal Company	1,740,832	3.75	1,728,972	4.05	4.00
Erie	1,820,038	3.91	1,718,262	3.98	4.00
Ontario and Western	1,424,407	3.03			
Susquehanna and Western	1,492,244	3.06	4,430,659	10.26	9.80
Susquehanna and Schuylkill	1,905,784	4.11			
Total	46,545,760	100.00	43,177,483	100.00	100.00

"Notwithstanding the decrease in shipments, that in sales and deliveries for the year was still greater. No report of the actual stocks at tidewater and at Western delivery points can be obtained, but the reports of all the companies which have so far been published for 1896 show large increases in the 'coal on hand' as charged in the balance sheets. Thus for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company this amounted to $1,300,000, and for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to $557,000, in both cases showing an excess of coal mined and shipped over the deliveries. There is little doubt that the same condition exists with all the companies.

"Under the circumstances it seems hardly necessary to inquire whether prices were maintained on the coal sold during the year. Prior to the agreement in February large quantities of coal had been sold on a basis as low as $3.60 a ton, free on board, tidewater, for stove, and long after the regulation of shipments began the deliveries continued to be made on these January contracts, though the basis at first adopted had been $4 per ton for stove. A formal increase was made to $4.25 in July, and to $4.50 in September; but the quantity of coal actually sold under the July rate was small, and the September increase was so purely nominal that after three months the companies abandoned the pretense of keeping it up, and sold under 'July circular.' Even the latter has been evaded under the form of 'old contracts' and other devices well known to the trade, and it is quite safe to say that the average price obtained for tidewater coal was about $3.80 or $3.85 per ton, rather than the nominal 'list' price. With the Western trade matters were even worse than at tidewater.

"With low prices it is not probable that any profit was made by the anthracite companies during 1896."

MISREPRESENTING MR. SAGE.

Reports circulated in Wall Street that Mr. Russell Sage and Mr. George J. Gould are having serious business differences are unfounded. Mr. Sage, it is true, has views of his own regarding the Union Pacific reorganization plan, but he has not tried to influence Mr. Gould's action; and the representation that there is a coldness between them is a canard, invented probably by the same speculators who are reporting that Mr. Sage toward the close of last week quietly gave out an order to sell 4,000 shares of Manhattan stock. Mr. Sage says he gave no such order.

BOSTON FOLKS WHO ARE TIRED.

Reports are heard of a movement contemplated by a group of Boston holders of General Electric preferred stock to take the matter of their unpaid dividends into court. They may set up the claim, on the recommendation of New York attorneys, that the pending dividend default gives them a lien on current earnings from the date on which they demand and fail to receive payment. It may also be set up that official representations upon which the preferred stock was sold made a contract additional to the stated terms in the issued certificates.

A FEW OF THE BRIGHT SPOTS.

Pith and point and value are in this that Mr. Seabury Lawrence writes:

There are some drawbacks yet, as all must admit, but there are undoubtedly more bright than dull spots on the financial, commercial, and industrial horizon. It is worth while to jot a few of them down, and here they are:

A Treasury gold reserve of nearly $150,000,000.

No impending bond sales.

No cause for uneasiness as to gold movement.

Enormous foreign trade balance in our favor.

Continued heavy exports of merchandise.

Restoration of confidence and stoppage of gold hoarding.

Election settled and free silver agitation quieted down.

Railroad situation being cleared up by consummation of reorganization plans.

Good demand for Government and municipal bonds.

Confidence of improvement in the near future in the iron and coal trades.

Settlement of coal troubles in Ohio in sight.

Validity of Reading's charter sustained.

Atchison and Atlantic and Pacific interests harmonized.

Northern Pacific affairs practically settled.

Result of the sale of Oregon Railway and Navigation securities; cordial relations between transcontinental lines.

Prospects of better railroad earnings, which are already becoming less unfavorable.

Improved bank clearings in important cities.

Increasing gold production.

Steady gain in bond transactions.

Average gain in the employment of labor.

Marked decrease in commercial failures, both as to number and liabilities.

Signs of money going into use more rapidly.

Wheat supplies of the world low, and higher prices in, and continued demand upon the United States probable.

Cessation of irritating action by Congress on Cuban affairs.

Treaty of arbitration in favor with the public.

National Monetary Conference assures continued agitation for sound currency.

Satisfactory Cabinet appointments.

Low rates for money.

Strong position of New York banks.

Europe getting interested in our securities again.

Strength of the market in spite of bear attacks.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The impression seems to be pretty general that we have seen the limit of the bank reduction. That may be, but it does not seem probable to us. In our issue of Jan. 9 we gave our reasons for thinking that the market was altogether wrong in expecting a continuance of dear money, and we hold by what we then said. It is quite true that during the next six or seven weeks the collection of the revenue will be on a very large scale, and will transfer considerable sums from the outside market to the bank.

On the other hand, the Government broker is already bidding for two million sterling worth of Government stocks, and it is possible that his purchases may continue. Then, the return of gold from Egypt, as we said last week, will be exceptionally large. Further, money will go downward all over the Continent for months to come. Beyond this, the small wool clip and the failure of the wheat crop make increased gold shipments from Australia highly probable. The rise in the Buenos Ayres premium on gold affords evidence that Argentina will be unable to take gold to any considerable extent.

The plethora in New York points to early shipments from that city. And lastly, the out-turn of gold is increasing very rapidly. Our own opinion, then, is that, unless something entirely unforeseen happens, or that Japan and Russia take more gold than now looks probable, the bank rate will go lower in the course of the half-year, and the outside market rates will certainly go lower.—London Statist.

***

The value of money has continued to decline, and the Bank of England Directors have reduced the official minimum from 3½ per cent., at which it stood for only a fortnight, to 3 per cent. Three, four, and six months' bills are readily taken at 1¾ per cent., competition being keen, and bills, as usual in a falling market, being held back.

That the decline has been so rapid has been partly due to the Bank of England having during the past two or three months purchased a considerable amount of securities and set a large amount of money free. During the past week it purchased nearly £1,000,000 of securities, and has thus permitted the market to meet the demands upon it for cash for revenue payments without affecting the floating supplies. The bank's purchases of securities during the past week has induced the idea that it had previously bought considerable amounts. At the beginning of December its holding of Government securities was £13,753,000. It is now £14,700,000, and its holding of "other" securities has increased from under £26,500,000 at the beginning of December, to £28,884,000. In about two months the bank has thus increased its securities by about £3,500,000, and has increased the amount of money in the open market by this sum. With this money the market has been able to meet the tax payments, amounting to about £4,000,000.

Of course, if the bank is going to continue buying securities freely, the tax collections will have no effect upon the market; but it is unlikely that the bank will continue to increase its securities at the rate of the past two months, and consequently Government collections may now begin to affect the market. Between the beginning of February last year and the middle of March, the payments into the public deposits amounted to over £7,000,000, and in 1895 they reached nearly £6,000,000. This year they are likely to be quite as large as in 1895, and possibly larger, in view of the fact that the Government has reissued the £1,300,000 of Treasury bills, for which payment was made to-day.—London Economist.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@64⅞.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 50⅝@51½c.

Bar silver in London, 29¾d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $337,042, and the exports for the same period $254,671. The net imports, therefore, have been $82,371. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $66,074; against net exports in 1895, $25,800,022; in 1894, $2,079,320, and in 1893, $20,682,810.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Feb. 11, 1897	£37,703,793	.....
Feb. 13, 1896	48,110,105	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Feb. 11, 1897	76,482,401	£49,192,880
Feb. 13, 1896	77,617,145	49,667,794
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Feb. 11, 1897	29,522,967	14,761,483
Feb. 13, 1896	31,899,370	15,711,630
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Feb. 11, 1897	30,508,000	12,641,000
Feb. 13, 1896	24,824,000	12,694,000
SPAIN.		
Feb. 11, 1897	8,528,000	10,460,000
Feb. 13, 1896	8,004,000	10,240,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Feb. 11, 1897	2,633,000	6,844,000
Feb. 13, 1896	3,106,000	6,827,000
BELGIUM.		
Feb. 11, 1897	2,852,667	1,426,333
Feb. 13, 1896	2,749,333	1,374,667
Total for the week	£188,280,828	£95,325,696
Total preceding week	187,232,215	96,111,254
Corresponding week last year	196,310,253	96,515,091

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$10,771,850
Corresponding week 1896	7,762,068
Since Jan. 1, 1897	55,991,261
Corresponding period 1896	60,266,264
Exports of Domestic Merchandise.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$6,847,861
Corresponding week 1896	8,127,242
Since Jan. 1, 1897	40,026,296
Corresponding period 1896	41,888,365
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$60,652
Corresponding week 1896	1,543,795
Since Jan. 1, 1897	581,557
Corresponding period 1896	12,864,196
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$740,200
Corresponding week 1896	1,495,885
Since Jan. 1, 1897	5,059,445
Corresponding period 1896	17,970,616

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending Feb. 13	$460,825,006
*Balances week ending Feb. 13	29,253,444
Exchanges week ending Feb. 6	602,717,314
Balances week ending Feb. 6	37,752,384
Exchanges week ending Jan. 30	525,710,070
Balances week ending Jan. 30	31,557,585
Exchanges week ending Jan. 23	608,254,005
Balances week ending Jan. 23	36,074,085
Exchanges week ending Jan. 16	580,757,153
Balances week ending Jan. 16	41,103,624
Exchanges week ending Jan. 9	710,293,423
Balances week ending Jan. 9	53,645,299

*Five days.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer, partition sale, John Delahunty, referee, 16 Barrow Street, north side, about 175 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25 by 90, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 28.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 20 to 24 Pell Street, north side, 223.3 feet west of the Bowery, 73.10 by 91 by east 25 by south 8.4 by east 48 by south 75 to street, six-story brick tenement, with stores at 20 and 22, and three-story brick store, with lofts, at 24. Due on judgment, $11,758; subject to other mortgages for $66,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Philip M. Leakin, referee, 51 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 381 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.5, four-story and basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,791; subject to other mortgages, &c., for $31,171.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Howard J. Forker, referee, 608 West End Avenue, east side, 78.8 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,289; subject to first mortgage for $9,500.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

Plans for seventy-three proposed new buildings, estimated to cost $1,475,100, were filed at the Department of Buildings last week. These plans call for thirty-nine apartment or flat buildings, estimated to cost $1,128,000; twenty-nine dwelling houses, to cost $128,800; four stables, to cost about $18,300; and one hospital, to cost about $200,000. During the corresponding week of 1896, from Feb. 7 to 13, inclusive, plans for sixty-eight new buildings, estimated to cost $2,151,375, were recorded.

PUFF SLEEVES ARE USEFUL.

School Girls Use Them as Pockets to Carry Luncheons and Books.

"Well, I never! Did you see that horrid conductor grab me by the arm?" This joint exclamation and query was addressed by a vivacious miss of seventeen or eighteen summers to a girl companion of about the same age. The two had just stepped off the platform of a Lexington Avenue car and were on their way to school.

"Yes, I saw the man take hold of you, but I thought he did it to prevent your falling," said the vivacious questioner's friend. "Did he hurt you?"

"Goodness, no; he didn't hurt me, but he squeezed my luncheon all to pieces."

"Squeezed your luncheon?" repeated the second speaker, in a puzzled tone. "Why, what do you mean? What has your luncheon to do with that conductor catching you by the arm?"

"Why, you goose, my luncheon is in my sleeve, and when the fellow reached for my arm he clutched my sandwiches and sponge cake. But I guess I can manage to eat it anyhow. Tell me, don't you carry things in your sleeve?"

"Certainly; my handkerchief and gloves, and pocketbook sometimes, but I have never tried to carry my luncheon that way."

"Oh, but you must. That is just the place to put it, where it will be out of sight. I don't know what I shall do when these big puffs go out of style, for I carry pretty much everything in my sleeve. Besides my luncheon and my examination papers this morning, I have got my pocketbook and a parcel of ribbons in my sleeves. Of course I try to have something in each one, so that they will both look alike.

"You remember that day when it rained so hard in the morning and turned out to be dry and sunshiny in the afternoon? Well, I carried my rubbers home in my sleeves, and besides the rubbers, I stuffed in two books, my notes of the French lesson, my lunch napkin, and my feather boa. You should have seen the expression on my father's face when he saw me taking the things out at home. He thought it was the funniest thing out, and now he calls the puff sleeves on my jacket, 'pelican's pockets.'"

URUGUAY'S TROUBLES.

A Revolution Is Expected and Citizens Are Fleeing.

The political situation of Uruguay is growing more complicated. The Government has received reports that a new revolution will break out soon by the white party, which is invading the country from the Brazilian frontier in view of causing an after-movement in the central provinces. Many are emigrating to Argentina, especially the principal revolutionary chiefs. The Government will organize its forces and believes that it will be able to repel the invasion.

Runaway Horse in the Park.

A horse became detached from a sleigh on the West Drive in Central Park at One Hundred and Tenth Street last night and ran away. It was caught on the East Drive at Seventy-second Street and turned over to Park Policeman Thomas Flynn. The horse was claimed by its owner, Jacob Faulhaber of 410 West Fifty-second Street. Mr. Faulhaber had been thrown out of the sleigh, which had been demolished.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices, 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn, / N. E. cor. 55th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL,.....$2,500,000.

SURPLUS,.....$2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

AT A BARGAIN! LOTS ON HAWTHORNE and Academy Streets. Regulated, graded, &c. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INS. CO.

BUILDING,

Madison Ave., N. E. cor. 23d St.

OFFICES FOR RENT

in this new and elegant building; large and small, single or en suite, at rents from $200 up.

(5425) APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

1 MADISON AV.

Montauk Building,

Nos. 19 Liberty St., 79-83 William St., and 62 Maiden Lane.

New fire-proof building, with all modern conveniences. Large and small corner and inside offices to let. Immediate possession. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

DOWNTOWN CORNER WAREHOUSE TO LET; very desirably located building; has steam hoist and good shipping facilities; contains about 50,500 square feet.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

Special vestibuled trains of sleeping, dining, and composite library and observation cars, for Mexico only, and Mexico and California combined, offer unequalled facilities for visiting Mexico comfortably, and make it possible to include many places of historic and picturesque interest that would otherwise be inaccessible on account of the lack of suitable hotel accommodations. Tickets allow entire freedom of movement.

MEXICO

Special vestibuled trains will leave New York frequently for

CALIFORNIA

Choice of routes and entire freedom of movement. Dining cars are used, and the service is intended for those who wish to travel in the most comfortable manner.

FLORIDA TOUR, Feb. 25.
JAMAICA, Feb. 25.
WASHINGTON TOURS, March 27, April 5, May 12.
WASHINGTON INAUGURATION TRIP, Feb. 26.
EUROPEAN TOURS, March 27, May 4, 15, 19; June 9 and 26.

Railroad and Steamship tickets for all parts of the world at lowest rates. Descriptive circulars will be sent on request.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East 14th St., Union Square, New York.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION. Washington's Birthday. LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.

$8.00 ROUND TRIP $8.00

Train leaves foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New York, 9 A. M., and Brooklyn Annex (foot Fulton St.,) Brooklyn, 6:40 and 8:45 A. M., Saturday, February 20th, returning February 22d. Full particulars furnished at No. 235 Broadway, New York City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER UNION,

8th St. and 3d Av.

Meeting for the Deepening of Spiritual Life, Monday, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.,

J. M. Farrar will preside,

A. C. Dixon speaks.

SUBJECT

"The Present Christ,"

J. H. Burke Sings.

Doors open at 2:30. Seats free.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard, January 28, 1897.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened February 16, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon FEBRUARY 16, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of brushes, kitchen utensils, knives, forks, spoons, enameled ware, upper deck fire hose, hose washers, tools, hardware, ship chandler stores, hand and long irons, mail pouches, chinaware, glassware, plated ware, electrical supplies, nautical instruments, wash deck hose, suction hose, rubber life belts, candle stands, ship and boat fenders, boat stores, drawing instruments, blank books, gymnasium supplies, mess cloths, bathtubs, water coolers, coaling trucks, Portland cement, padlocks, rubber mats, and cotton twine. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard, February 6, 1897.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened February 23, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, February 23, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, 12,000 pairs of drawers, 12,000 undershirts, also a quantity of bolts and nuts, iron pipe, pipe fittings, hardware, tools, rubber fire hose, lamps and lamp fixtures. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST IRON WATER PIPE, Special Castings, &c.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday, Feb. 27, 1897, for the delivery at West Point, N. Y., of Cast Iron Water Pipe, Special Castings, &c. Blank forms and specifications can be obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, HICKOX BUILDING, 185 Euclid Av., Cleveland, O., February 10, 1897.—Sealed proposals for constructing about 432 linear feet of west breakwater at Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., standard time, Friday, March 5, 1897, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application to JARED A. SMITH, Lt. Col. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 185 EUCLID AV., Cleveland, O., Feb. 8, 1897.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering timber, iron, and stone, for construction of breakwater at Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., standard time, Friday, February 26, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application to JARED A. SMITH, Lt. Col. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., February 10, 1897.—Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and constructing jetties at Winyaw Bay, S. C., for building steam pump dredge, and for completing mud dyke on South Island, S. C., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, March 12, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. FREDERIC V. ABBOT, Capt., Engr.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Duluth, Minn., Feb. 15, 1897.—Sealed proposals for extending pier at Keweenaw Bay entrance to Portage Lake Ship Canal, Mich., will be received here until noon, Mar. 31, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CLINTON B. SEARS, Major, Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 10, 1897.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Charlotte Harbor, Fla., will be received here until 2 P. M., March 10, 1897, and then publicly opened. For information, apply to W. H. H. BENYAURD, Lt. Col. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 9 PLEASANT ST., Baltimore, Md., Jan. 25, 1897.—Proposals for building 95-foot steel hull tugboat will be received until noon Feb. 10, 1897, and then opened. For information apply to PETER C. HAINS, Col., Engineers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl, lately landed, willing and obliging, as chambermaid and waitress; private family. 164 East 97th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young competent girl as chambermaid in hotel or private boardinghouse; best city reference. N., Box 7, 530 6th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION TO ELDERLY LADY.—Will make herself generally useful; able to read aloud German, French, Italian, and English, also good sewer. 106 2d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best city reference; will go out by the day or week, or would take a permanent place or any kind of work. M. Shannon, 213 West 16th St.

COOK, &c.—By a cook and coarse washer; Scotch; Protestant; best references; city or country; also chambermaid and waitress. Jane, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

COOK, &c.—By an experienced cook; good baker, plain washer; in private family; personal reference from last employer. 247 East 37th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swedish girl as general houseworker. 1,541 1st Av., Jensen.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day, week, or month; sleep home; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 329 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress; seven years' reference from last employer. 802 West 55th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class woman in every respect; highest of city references. Martin, 277 West 36th St.

Lady's Maids.

HOUSEMAID, &c.—As housemaid or to take care of growing children; age, 24; English. Annie D., care H., 812 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

MAID, &c.—By a competent person as maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would also do chamberwork; best city reference. 112 East 27th St.

MAID, &c.—By a competent German as maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; in American family; good references. 229 East 121st St.

Nurses.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a refined young German girl, desiring permanent position, to take charge of children; willing to assist with chamberwork and sewing; no objection to country. S., 175 East 85th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy nurse, to take entire charge of young infant on the bottle; best reference. Nurse, 856 9th Av.

NURSE.—By a North German, not long in this country, as nurse; good seamstress. 180 West 59th St., fourth floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a woman who worked as seamstress with dressmaker, desires change to private family, as seamstress; willing to assist with light chamberwork. 128 Christopher St.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a young woman to go out washing or cleaning by the day. Gray, 369 West 52d St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few more customers, home or out. Miss Calwell, care O'Donnell, 161 West 98th St.

MANICURE.—By a young lady; wishes few private customers; home or out. Helen Chandler, 118 West 39th St., Apartment C.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; also position wanted for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a smart English couple; very competent butler; wife excellent dressmaker and maid; abstainers. Butler, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER—VALET.—By a North German; first-class experienced man; single; age, 38 years; six years highest city references. Butler, 201 East 14th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; best European and city references. N., 273 West 36th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; understands his business in all branches; first-class references; in private family. L. G., 117 West 24th St.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single, smart man of long experience in all its branches; English; sober, honest; willing and obliging; highest city references; city or country. Watson, 410 West 42d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young married man; thoroughly understands his business in all particulars; first-class references; city or country. Louis, 163 East 32d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; experienced in plant houses, graperies, roses, vegetables under glass and outside, planting and care of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants, and management of first-class gardens and grounds; references from reliable city families. Little, care Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER or FARMER.—By a married man; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place; lawns, greenhouse, graperies; best reference; three years in last place. W. F. R., 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—First-class in all branches; thoroughly understands the management of gentleman's place; French and married; one girl; best references. 204 West 39th St.

GARDENER.—By a first-class man, to take charge of gentleman's place; Scotch, married; no small children; best of references. S., Box 181 Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A gentleman would like to find a situation for a second man, whom he can recommend. 15 West 16th St.

Miscellaneous.

ENGINEER.—By an engineer, licensed, machinist; first-class references; seven years in last position. Engineer, 141 3d St.

PAINTER, &c.—By a painter, decorator, paperhanger, kalsominer, varnisher, and upholsterer; moderate wages or reasonable contract; highest city hotel references. Adolph Newman, 343 East 19th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A first-class chambermaid; must be a good seamstress; city references required. 16 East 75th St., 10 to 12 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Boy for office work; one quick at figures; age, fifteen to seventeen; state references. N., Box 210 Times.

WANTED—Three first-class, all-around machinists. C. W. Hunt Company, West New Brighton, S. I.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

62D ST., 129 WEST.—A large, nicely furnished room, with all conveniences, in private house, to gentleman.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York for the approval of the use of an underground current of electricity as a motive power upon the lines of railroad now constructed on the following streets, avenues, and highways in the City of New York:

1. Upon Eighth Avenue, between Harlem River and Hudson Street; upon Macomb's Dam Road, between Harlem River and 149th Street; upon Hudson Street, between Eighth Avenue and Canal Street; upon Canal Street, between Hudson Street and Broadway; upon West Broadway, between Canal Street and Vesey Street, and upon Vesey Street, between West Broadway and Church Street, by the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company and its lessee, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

2. Upon Amsterdam Avenue, between 125th Street and 71st Street, and on the Boulevard, between 71st Street and 64th Street, by the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company and its lessee, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

3. Upon 59th Street, between 10th Avenue and First Avenue, and upon West Street, between Fulton Street and Cortland Street, by the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company and its lessee, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

4. Upon Sixth Avenue, between 59th Street and 3d Street; upon West Broadway, between Canal Street and Vesey Street, and upon Vesey Street, between West Broadway and Church Street, by the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company and its lessee, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

5. Upon Third Street and Fourth Street, between Sixth Avenue and West Broadway; upon West Broadway, between Fourth Street and Canal Street, and upon Church Street and Trinity Place and Battery Place by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a hearing will be had on the petitions made by the above-named petitioners before the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 19th day of February, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M.

(Signed) CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Secretary.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

PETER C. KELLOGG, Auctioneer.
CALIFORNIA AND EASTERN TROTTING STOCK at AUCTION, February 16, 17, and 18, 1897, Days and Evenings, at Madison Square Garden, New York, including the closing out by MR. WILLIAM CORBETT of his celebrated SAN MATEO STUD, OF CALIFORNIA, headed by the great sires, GUY WILKES AND SABLE WILKES, and a great band of Brood Mares, Trotters and Youngsters; also consignments from Messrs. John H. Shults, Parkville, N. Y. Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Comstock, N. Y. John B. Dutcher & Son, Pawling, N. Y. F. C. Sayles, Pawtucket, R. I. E. T. Bedford, Brooklyn, N. Y. C. W. Baker, Aberdeen, Md. Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio. and many others.
For catalogue address PETER C. KELLOGG, Auctioneer, 107 John St., New York.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be ready daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending February 20th, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamer Havel*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamer St. Louis*, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamer Zaandam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam;") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamer Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamer Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamer La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne;") at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamer Servia*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamer Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam;") at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.;") at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamer State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take Printed Matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 2 PM for North Brazil, per steamer Piumhense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara; at 3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 2 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamer Kaffir Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Kaffir Prince;") at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamer Dalecarlia, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Dalecarlia;") at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward, and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamer Orinoco, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Orinoco;") at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamer Saratoga, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Demerara, per steamer Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle.")

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, per steamer Alene, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamer Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene;") at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamer Themis; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamer Trinidad; at 8 AM for Brazil, per steamer Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius;") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Auxcayes, Jacmel, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamer Holstein; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamer Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia;") at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamer Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca;") at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamer Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits;") at 11 AM for Mexico, per steamer Santo Domingo, via Progreso, and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Santo Domingo;") at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamer Irrawaddy.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17th at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamer Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. §20th at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22d at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. §22d at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamer Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. §27th at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamer Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. §27th and up to March 1st at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Feb. 20, 5 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Pajrot.Sat., Feb. 27, 8:30 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MISSISSIPPI.....Feb. 20
For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday, Feb. 20, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPARNDAM....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu.April 10, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway, or at Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 A.M|Aurania, March 13, M
Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM|Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM
Umbria, March 6, 7 AM|Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon|Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon|Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon|Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon|Majestic, April 7, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM | Allig, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mh. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Mh. 23, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM
†Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM | †Ems, April 10, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 20, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17 | ST. LOUIS....March 10
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24 | PARIS.....March 17
NEW YORK.....March 3 | ST. PAUL.....March 24
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upwards. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
West'land, Feb. 17, noon | Noordl'd, March 3, noon
Southw'k, Feb. 24, 11 AM | Friesl'd, March 10, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship ORINOCO, 2,000 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 17. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 27 and March 17. Excursion passage $225 and less. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points. From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Feb. 15
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack....Wednesday, Feb. 17
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Friday, Feb. 19
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Feb. 22
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse

MOODY TALKS OF NEGLECT

He Says the Greatest Calamities Come Upon Us Through Our Being Neglectful.

PLAN FOR ANOTHER WORLD.

It Is a Mistake to Plan Only from the Cradle to the Grave—The Story of Simeon—Commendation of Mr. Meyer.

Carnegie Hall was crowded in every part yesterday afternoon when Evangelist Moody began to preach. What has become quote a noticeable feature of the meetings is the fine attendance in the boxes. Yesterday the number of seats in boxes did not suffice to accommodate all who came. The singing service which J. H. Burke conducted was taken up spiritedly by the congregation. The Mount Hermon Quartet was again present, and sang "Be Not Afraid" and "Rock of Ages." Other hymns rendered by the choir included "Eye Hath Not Seen," "There'll Be No Dark Valley," "Blessed Assurance," and "Saved by Grace." The Rev. Dr. Robinson of Scranton, Penn., led in prayer.

While the ushers were taking up the usual offering, Mr. Moody referred to the lecturing visit of the Rev. F. B. Meyer, and asked those who had heard Mr. Meyer to raise their hands. Several hundred hands were raised. Then he requested those who felt benefited to hold up their hands, and a response similar to the first was given. "It would be a good thing," said the evangelist, "if some of our ministers went over to England once in a while and we had some visit us, as Mr. Meyer did. I think it would do much to bind these two countries together."

Mr. Moody read from Luke xii., 16-21, in which occurs the words: "I will say to my soul: 'Take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry,' and God said: 'Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee.'"

The Busy Man of Old.

The preacher said that in this parable the Saviour tried to show that the man who spoke in such manner was very foolish. "I don't doubt," said Mr. Moody, "that he was one of the men of the time who were so busy that they had not time to hear the preachers of the day.

"There were men who lived in sight of Charles Spurgeon's Tabernacle," he added, "and who had never heard that prince of preachers of this century. I met a man who lived within a stone's throw of it and never took interest enough to step into the tabernacle, yet others crossed the Atlantic to hear that preacher.

"We are not told all about the man in the text," he continued, "but I will tell you what this man was not. He was not a bad man. He did not speculate in stocks, run 'em up and run 'em down; he did not pay 5 cents on the dollar when he might have given 100; he did not manipulate things so he could cheat the widow and the fatherless. We are not told that he took bribes or was a usurer, or that he was a gambler. And we are not told he was an impure man. He could not have been a drinking man, for he enlarged his barns. Drinking men would tear down what they had and drink it all up instead of adding to it.

What Simeon Might Have Been.

"Of what, then, was this man guilty? He was an honorable man. If there had been an electric road running down the Valley of the Jordan, he would probably have been the President of it. If they had a Congress at that time, he would have been a member of it. I don't know what his name was, but I will call him Simeon. Perhaps he had a title. He might have been elected to some office and been an Honorable. The Honorable Mr. Simeon! He might have been a respectable man.

"And the Lord calls him a fool. Think of it.

"The mistake he made was this: He only planned from the cradle to the grave. A man is made for something better than this little inch of time. He did not plan for another world."

The Warnings of Death.

Mr. Moody pictured the messenger of Death coming to Simeon when he was calculating on the expense of enlarging his barns. When Simeon stated he was approached by Death without getting notice of it, he was answered: "Last year were you not at the funeral of an old schoolmate? Did I not take away your first-born this very year? Didn't I take your next door neighbor the other day? Is all this not warning enough?"

The preacher continued: "He lived for himself for a short time, and then, perhaps, followed a great lawsuit among the family as to who should have the property. He was a great merchant, a great man; he had a great funeral, a great monument, and a great lawsuit. And on his monument an angel came down and wrote the epitaph in one word, 'Fool.'

"The greatest calamities of life come upon us by neglect. You needn't do anything; just neglect something and you are lost. And what does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul? Now, have you been neglectful? Whether we are asleep or awake the current is bearing us on to another world. Have you put your house in order, or are you ready? Shall it be said to you as to this man, 'Thou fool'?"

To Wake New York People.

Mr. Moody likened those who asked, "What have I done?" to the switchman whose neglect puts in jeopardy the lives of many. "Would to God," he said, "that I could wake up New York people who are sleeping and slumbering while Death comes along to sweep them into another world.

"Whitfield used to tell of the fable of the man who had an ambition to possess the most valuable diamond in the world. In order to do so he sold all his property and went to a distant land to get the beautiful stone. His mind was centred on it when he was returning, and he would often throw it up in the sun when he was on the deck of the vessel that he might see it sparkle in the sunlight. He would even toss it up from the side of the vessel, and he was warned that he might lose it. Just think what a risk he was running.

Concluding, the evangelist said: "There are many of us acting just as foolishly as Simeon and as recklessly as the man in Whitfield's story."

After the sermon Mr. Moody remained in the hall to explain to all who wished to get spiritual information what should be their way of life.

The Evening Meeting.

As large an audience heard Mr. Moody in the evening as at the earlier service, and in it were many who had attended the first meetings. Although the preaching of the evangelist is the great attraction to those who come to Carnegie Hall, the hymn-singing is, nevertheless, a most interesting feature. The sacred songs given at this service were "God Is Love," "Jesus Is Calling," and "Saved by Grace," in which the choir led and the congregation joined. J. H. Burke gave, by request, the solo, "My Mother's Prayer."

Mr. Moody made another of his appeals for funds to enable the placing of the religious book called "The Way of Life" into the hands of prisoners confined in 2,700 county jails all over the country. "I heard nothing against this until lately," said Mr. Moody, "but now some one writes that he would like to sandbag me. It is the people outside the prisons that need to be looked after. Well, when a man so selfish as that is against me I think I must be right. If we do not reach them while they are in prison and give them the Gospel, they will come to us when they get out, and they will not come in a very friendly way."

The hymn "Christ Receiveth Sinful Men" was then sung.

The text from which Mr. Moody preached was Luke xxiii., 39, according to which one of the thieves said to Christ: "If thou be Christ, save Thyself and us," while the converted thief asked for forgiveness and confessed his faith.

"Don't flatter yourselves that you are any better than he was," said the preacher, referring to the converted thief. "Perhaps if you had had his surroundings you might have been worse. He illustrates how one may be saved in the eleventh hour, and it may have been the first time that it ever flashed on his mind that there was a future life."

Mr. Moody then traced the various steps in the conversion of the thief. First, he had a fear come over him. "Solomon," he said, "says the fearing of God is the beginning of wisdom, and I pity any man who boasts that he fears neither God nor man."

The next step was the confession of his sin when he said, "We suffer justly." "The difference between the two thieves," said the evangelist, "is that one took his place as a sinner and confessed his sin, and the other was defiant and put himself beyond the reach of God. God will not save a man who don't want to be saved." The preacher then told how he had once tried to have a prisoner pardoned, but he would not confess, having always blamed others. "Well, let him stay there, for he will be just as bad if he gets out," was the way Mr. Moody reasoned the matter and took no further steps for him. "And he is there yet," added Mr. Moody.

Faith of the Converted Thief.

"But not only did he confess his sin, but he confessed Jesus Christ when he said 'This man has done nothing amiss.' Another thing was his wonderful faith. It is faith that links us to every promise in the Bible. This is one of the most remarkable cases of faith on record. Talk about the faith of Elijah, but ravens were sent to feed him and he saw fire come from heaven. Isaiah saw God away up on His throne, and look at the vision Ezekiel had. But this man had heard no voice from heaven. Yet he cried out, 'Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom.' And the Lord answered him, 'This day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise.'

"Think of that man led out in the morning a thief and in the evening walking the crystal pavement of Heaven, arm in arm with Christ; in the morning a criminal, and in the evening associated with the Son of God; in the morning the vilest of earth, in the evening associated with the purest of Heaven; in the morning cursing, in the evening singing the hallelujahs of Heaven; in the morning bound by the God of this world, in the evening forever free. Why? Because he called on God for mercy. Oh, man, ask God to-night to remember you in mercy. If he saved that thief without any work or deed of charity, or without even a tear, and translated him out of the kingdom of darkness into the kingdom of light, He will translate every man into the kingdom of God that is in Carnegie Hall to-night."

DR. POTTER STAID AT HOME.

FEARED DETECTIVES WOULD PROFIT BY HIS ABSENCE.

He Sent a Statement to His Congregation in Which He Criticised Baptists Here—Legal Action Expected.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter did not attend church yesterday. A report had reached him that the Baptist Mission forces were under instructions to take forcible possession of the portion of the house that he occupies at the first favorable opportunity. It was stated that if the guards could not get the doctor out quietly by next Thursday a rush would be made on the place.

The force of Pinkerton men and guards has been strengthened, and it was stated yesterday that there were about twenty of them on duty. Dr. Potter's private secretary said that there will be developments in the courts within the next two days. He said that there are plenty of members of the church ready to organize a force to oust the men who were holding the premises. Dr. Potter has cautioned them, however, that nothing of the kind must be done unless the opposition tries to force his apartments. He believed that the plan was to bring on a collision, so that he might be arrested for assault.

The Tabernacle congregation held services at the Smyrna Congregational Church yesterday morning. They were addressed by Dr. G. M. Vanderlipp. He read a statement from Dr. Potter reviewing the status of the Tabernacle's affairs. In part this document reads:

"It is an unaccountable thing that in a Christian community the members of a society for the propagation of religion should consent to the forcible taking of property which is not and never was theirs; and that the Baptist churches of the Southern New York Association should be so blind as to countenance or permit the complete destruction of a sister church as independent, as honorable, and as useful as any of themselves; but, if you were none of these, and were just the opposite in every respect, the City Mission Society had no more right to take what was yours and injure you than they would have right to loot Tiffany's store, and destroy his business.

"I do not know how all this is to end, for I think mine is an experience without a parallel. There are no precedents. No church has ever gone through what you have seen and felt.

"I wonder that a Baptist can sleep in New York who knows of these things. The self-complacency and effacement from responsibility of those who permit these things is indeed a curious commentary of the times."

To Remove to Washington Heights.

The Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, which sold its property at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street for $110,000, has paid $45,000 for a plot of four lots, 100 by 100 feet, at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Convent Avenue, on which a handsome new church will be built. A nucleus of a congregation already exists there, in Grace Baptist Church, under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Theodore H. K. Gessler, which now worships in a private house at 719 St. Nicholas Avenue. The union of these two societies will, in a sense, deprive the Rev. Dr. Gessler of the fruits of his labors of the past four years. The pastor of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, the Rev. B. B. Bosworth, is to have charge of the combined churches. Mr. Bosworth is a young man, now filling his first charge, having come to New York from the Rochester Seminary. The Twenty-third Street Church is compelled to give up possession of the building at the corner of Lexington Avenue within two weeks. The congregation will then worship in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. It may have to remain in this hall for a year, until the new church on Washington Heights is ready for use.

"The Devil in Politics."

"The Devil in Politics" was the subject of the address of the Rev. Carlos Martyn of Chicago at the meeting of the American Temperance Union at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. "The devil controls our cities; our Mayors and Common Councils are standing committees of grogshops," said the speaker. "The three persons of this diabolical Trinity are the liquor trade, harlotry, and gambling. These make a bonanza out of which the owners and operators draw dividends and bribe lawmakers and interpreters of law." The watchword of the hour, the Rev. Mr. Martyn said, was to form the public mind and inflame the public conscience. The desperate need of the hour was a federation of the forces of righteousness. The city should be turned upside down so as to be turned right side up.

Evolution of the Bible.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce chose for his subject at the service in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday, "Evolution of the Bible." The Rev. Dr. Faunce said that the Bible was a process of evolution. The different parts of the Scriptures were written to suit the understanding of the people of that particular time. God spoke to the Fathers in divers manners and divers words, and the whole revelation had its culmination in Jesus Christ. God was obliged, he said, in speaking to Israel, to make use of symbolic language suitable to the intelligence of the people of that time. Otherwise the speaking would have been as unintelligible as the story of the electric light and telegraph.

UNIQUE BOWERY MISSION.

WORK OF "VAL" STARK, A YOUNG SOUTHERN MAN.

He Allows Anybody to Ask Him Questions on Religion, and Exciting Discussions Often Take Place.

A wave of infidelity swept over "Val" Stark's Bowery mission meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. Stark has adopted the plan of answering questions, and his meetings at 382 Bowery are attended by people of all shades of belief and unbelief, who generally hold lively discussions. The meeting yesterday was of an unusually boisterous character, some young men of atheistic tendencies having come in to combat the young missionary's teachings.

The discussion centred around the question, Where did Cain get his wife? The speakers claimed that the Bible contained inconsistencies which the clergy were unable to explain. At these statements a few hissed and others applauded. Mr. Stark, however, stopped the trouble, and then gave his hearers an earnest exhortation on the benefits of sobriety, truthfulness, and honesty.

One man asked if lying was ever justifiable, and if Peter sinned in denying that he knew Christ, when he believed that his life was in danger. Mr. Stark said that while lying is a great sin there are occasions when diplomatic lies might be justifiable. He said that Jesus enjoined His followers to be as harmless as doves and wise as serpents. He interpreted this to mean that in preaching the Gospel among the heathen kindness was to be used and the religion of love and mercy taught. But if a missionary could save his life by telling a lie that harmed no one it would not be charged against him.

Mr. Stark is a zealous young Southern man. He is studying theology and will enter the ministry. His earnestness has led him to establish a Bowery church. He rented a little storeroom about the beginning of the year, at his own expense, and keeps it for evening and Sunday meetings. It will seat 100 persons, and those who attend say he is doing good among a class of men who will not go to the regular churches or old-established missions. He calls the place "Zion's Mission."

A good many unkempt men were there yesterday afternoon. They were orderly and appeared to be interested in the discussions, as well as in Mr. Stark's exhortation.

"These meetings seem to come down to the level of the people of the Bowery," said an old man who sat quietly in a back seat. "They are different from anything else in the city. Fellows come and go in a free and easy way. There is no formality at all, and still Mr. Stark is a very earnest Christian. Perhaps he can raise these men to a little higher plane."

SUNDAY ON THE SQUADRON.

Warlike Work Suspended and Religious Services Held.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 14.—Admiral Bunce's squadron suspended their warlike work to-day and observed Sunday in regulation fashion. Episcopal service was held on the flagship New York, Catholic services on the Maine, and general services, including other denominations, were celebrated on the Columbia. The Vesuvius came up to the city to-day, and is now lying in the Cooper River. A number of excursion steamers ran out to the fleet during the day, carrying thousands of visitors.

NEEDLE IN A BABY'S LEG.

Found There by the X Rays and Then It Was Extracted.

Abraham Sultan, a baby less than a year old, was the principal in an X-ray experiment at the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday. The little one, while crawling about the floor of its parents' home at 121 Delancey Street, got some foreign body into the calf of his right leg.

The parents took the baby to the hospital about a week ago. The doctors in the outdoor department failed to properly diagnose the case in the usual way, and it was finally decided to use the fluoroscope, and the father was told to bring the child yesterday.

About three-quarters of an inch of an ordinary sewing needle was found lodged in the calf of the leg outside of the fibula, and it could be plainly seen there while the baby was still under the fluoroscope.

An operation was performed by Dr. M. A. Stivers, and the needle was extracted. In taking the photograph, Superintendent Knoll had some trouble in keeping the youngster quiet, and had to hold the foot with his hand, which came out in the picture.

GANG ASSAULTS A HACKMAN.

He Is Unwilling, Through Fear, to Press a Complaint.

Goddard A. Doene, a builder, of 301 East Thirty-third Street, at midnight Saturday saw a crowd of young men drag Edward Reynolds from his cab at Forty-second Street and Broadway and beat him over the head with a monkey wrench. He ran for a policeman, shouting as he went, and the young men, frightened by his cries, ran away.

Policeman Reuben C. Connor arrested Charles Robertson and William Develin on Mr. Doene's complaint, and took them to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where they were locked up, charged with disorderly conduct.

Mr. Doene said in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday that when he explained to the Sergeant in charge of the West Thirtieth Street Station why he had caused the arrest of the young men the Sergeant asked him why he did not mind his own business, and refused to receive the complaint until Capt. Chapman, attracted by the loud talking, came from his room and ordered the prisoners locked up. A monkey wrench was found on the street where Reynolds was assaulted, and a policeman was sent to find Reynolds, who is well known about the West Shore Station as the owner of half a dozen hacks. His license number is 819. Reynolds was badly cut about the head, but he refused to press a complaint against Robertson and Develin because, he said, "the gang" had threatened to kill him if he did not "let up."

When Policeman Connor arraigned the prisoners before Magistrate Simms, he said they had been arrested on the complaint of a citizen for fighting in the street, but no complainant was there to prosecute. Magistrate Simms was about to discharge them when Mr. Doene appeared and explained.

The Magistrate turned sharply to the policeman. "Why did you not tell me the prisoners are accused of felonious assault? Had you any reason to protect them?"

"No, Sir," was the answer. "They are accused of disorderly conduct. Mr. Doene said they assaulted the cabman, but he refuses to appear. He says he is afraid to complain against them."

Mr. Doene said Reynolds told him there are not sufficient police where his cabs stand, at the foot of West Forty-second Street, to protect him, and he dare not prosecute. Mr. Doene added that he considered it his duty as a citizen to protest against any such condition of terrorism, and he desired to press the charge against the men and have Mr. Reynolds subpoenaed as a witness for the people.

Magistrate Simms issued a subpoena for Reynolds, and remanded Robertson and Develin in default of $1,000 bail until to-day.

Death of John A. Currier.

John A. Currier, one of the oldest restaurateurs in this city, died suddenly late Saturday night, at 144 Fulton Street, the eating house kept by his son, Edwin A. Mr. Currier was seventy-five years old, and until Saturday afternoon was in good health. He then complained of being ill, but did not think it serious enough to call a physician. Later he was seized with a fainting spell, and Dr. Farrington of the Astor House was hastily summoned. The physician found Mr. Currier dead when he arrived, and stated that death was due to heart disease. The funeral services will be held Wednesday at 10:30 A. M. at the Old John Street Church.

FOR THE NEW CATHEDRAL

Bishop Potter Made His Second Public Appeal for Subscriptions for the Building Fund.

THE RESULT OF THE FIRST.

The Bishop's Talk to the Congregation at the Church of the Incarnation—How Contributions May Be Made and Paid.

Bishop Potter yesterday, in the Church of the Incarnation, made his second appeal on behalf of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. His first appeal was made some weeks ago in Grace Church, the results of which have been subscriptions of over $00,000.

No collections are taken up on these occasions, nor is it desired that subscriptions be paid immediately. Cards, inclosed in envelopes addressed to the Bishop, are distributed in the pews, and they can be taken home and subscriptions can be made payable in annual installments, or on whatever terms the subscriber pleases to name. Bishop Potter has so far refused to talk about the results of his work, saying that he will, at the proper time, make a public statement.

It is Bishop Potter's wish that the cathedral structure represent not alone large gifts of rich men, but that the smaller contributions of the poor shall swell the fund. He says, in a circular he has issued on the subject: "No happier augury for the future of the cathedral came to me on the day that the cornerstone was laid than a letter from a young girl in a hospital, in a distant State, inclosing a two-dollar bill and words of such warm sympathy and interest as will never be forgotten."

The classes into which the contributions desired have been divided, are as follows: Class A calls for subscriptions of $100,000 each, the purpose being to secure ten such, and one man has already offered to be one of the ten; Class B calls for fifty subscriptions of $20,000 each; Class C, one hundred subscriptions of $10,000 each; Class D one hundred subscriptions of $5,000 each; Class E, 500 subscriptions of $1,000 each; Class F, 1,000 subscriptions of $500 each; Class G, 5,000 subscriptions of $100 each; Class H, for any number of subscriptions of $50 each, and Class I, for all subscriptions of from $1 to $50 each. The sum of all the classes except the last two is $5,000,000.

It is not desired that subscriptions be paid right away. A term of five years is suggested in the case of large subscriptions, payments being made annually. It is hoped that the choir, which will be sufficient for all uses for the present, may be completed within the next two or three years.

At the close of his sermon yesterday Bishop Potter asked the congregation to picture New York at some future day as one coming up the bay or across the North River would see it, with its tall buildings and mammoth structures all devoted to trade and business, without a church spire or religious edifice to break the monotony. He spoke of the effect of the English cathedral edifices on the minds of the people, and said the result was to imbue them with the spirit of worship, whether they were conformists or non-conformists. He declared the pro-cathedral, in Stanton Street, had had a distinctly elevating influence on the dense population around it.

"These dwellers in the tenements," he said, "take from the church up to their tenth-story homes a new sense of what is meant by the fellowship of Christ. It has been my privilege lately to act as mediator between great bodies of men and their employers. I have invariably found both sides willing and anxious to act with due regard for the rights each of the other. Now, suppose that at the close of the negotiations, when from out the differences there had come an understanding, I could have said: 'Now let us go into the cathedral and there let us all thank God together. There's no class distinction there; no workman in his fustian jacket will be debarred, and no man in his workday clothes will be obliged to take them off.'"

He spoke of the advantages of the cathedral site, with all its educational institutions, and said educated New York was looking that way. "And yet," he concluded, "all that great neighborhood has not now one single place of worship. This fact presents an incomparable opportunity to us, and we must be equal to it."

THE REV. DR. HODDER'S SERMON.

He Talks About "The Gates of Hell in New York."

The Rev. Dr. Alfred W. H. Hodder began last night in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church the first of a series of sermons entitled, "The Gates of Hell in New York." He spoke of the secret gates with which he said New York is honeycombed, and he declared a Christian is often inside those secret gates a long way before he realizes his danger.

Suggestive literature and pictures on walls and fences and windows that constantly meet the eye of youth is one secret gate, he said. "There should be a censor," declared the speaker, "with full power to cut and expurgate 99 per cent. of the pictures, newspapers, and reading matter that find entrance into our homes."

Gambling was another secret gate mentioned. It begins, according to the Rev. Dr. Hodden, by boys playing craps on the street, and goes as far as Esau selling his birthright for a mess of pottage.

A SELF-MADE HELL.

Conditions of the Soul Due to Immorality.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, preached yesterday morning on "The Sermon on the Mount and the Doctrine of Hell." He said various forms of immoralities produced certain conditions in the soul and consigned the individual to a hell self-made, worse, a thousand fold, than any hell ever written about or painted.

"Drunkenness, lewdness, and other vile habits," continued Dr. Eaton, "result in personal hells for those who transgress the law. The demons of hell walk up and down our avenues and streets. They are in our very drawing rooms waiting for the chance to entice one."

Dr. Eaton thought that intemperance, lewdness, and the opium habit were evils more common to-day than ever before in the history of the world.

Dr. Bolles Too Ill to Preach.

The Rev. E. C. Bolles of the Church of the Eternal Hope, Universalist, on Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, was not fully enough recovered from the attack of acute indigestion which came upon him after delivering a lecture in his church and then making a speech at the Republican Club dinner at the Waldorf Friday night, to deliver his sermon, "Has Universalism Outlived Its Usefulness?" yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, late of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, on Thirty-fourth Street, preached in his place. There was no evening service. Dr. Bolles's attack at the Waldorf was so sudden that it was at first thought to be apoplexy. He was attended at his home, 1 West Eighty-third Street, by four physicians, and last night it was announced that he had almost entirely recovered.

For Parochial Mission Work.

The annual meeting of the Parochial Missions Society of the Episcopal Church for the United States will be held at noon tomorrow at the Hotel Manhattan, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. After the formal meeting the members and their guests will sit down to a breakfast, over which Bishop Potter will preside. Short addresses will probably be made by the Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia; the Rev. Arthur Cocks, vicar of St. Bartholomew's Church, Brighton, England; the Rev. Frederick Sparkes, of All Hallows Church, Southwark, London, and by several well-known clergymen of this and other cities.

THE MORMON DOCTRINE.

ELDER B. H. ROBERTS SPEAKS OF NEW REVELATION.

He Says the True Gospel Had Been Lost to the Earth Through Apostasy Until the Mormons Restored It.

"The Relationship of Mormonism to Christianity," as Elder Brigham H. Roberts expounded it in Hardman Hall last night, is that of a reincarnated spirit to a dead body. Next Sunday he will tell what is the Mormon conception of the Gospel thus revealed afresh.

Elder S. W. Richards of Brooklyn made the introduction after a prayer that might have been heard in any non-liturgical Protestant church without surprise, and George D. Pyper sang Mormon hymns to familiar airs.

Mr. Roberts described the position taken by the two great divisions of the Christian Church. The Catholics, he said, contend that they have the faith once delivered to the saints, kept intact by a continuing body as direct heirs of the Apostles. The Protestants maintain that the faith was sullied and the integrity of the Church destroyed by idolatries for more than 800 years. The Latter Day Saints hold with the Protestants, and add that the Church thus lapsing could not be established again without a new revelation.

He quoted several Scripture passages to sustain his position. He cited warnings by Paul that there must be schisms and apostasy, which he interpreted as referring to the Roman Catholic Church. The apocalyptic vision of St. John describes an angel bringing a new Gospel from the heaven to a lost world. Any one who believes in the Bible must therefore believe that the truth must be lost to the world and that a new revelation must be given.

Persecution and unbelief are to be expected. Prosperity is a sign of the false prophet and persecution a mark of the true teacher. That is natural because the conservative priesthood always resent the notion that there is any need of repentance or for improvement in their teaching. Persecution had fallen upon the Church that he represented. That revelation which the Apostle in Patmos foresaw, came, he declared, to Joseph Smith, sixty-six years ago. And not only because of prophecy, but because those who live by the light of that revelation know it was the truth, did he maintain that it was the fulfillment of the promise that the Gospel should never perish from the earth.

The Church thus reconstructed pronounces the remission of sin in baptism and offers the gift of the Holy Ghost in the laying on of hands. It began as the primitive church did, with twelve Apostles and seventy elders. It suffered for the faith in Missouri, and then in Illinois, and because of persecution it went into the wilderness, where it found more kindness from the savages than it had received from the Christians.

Mr. Richards added an appeal to the audience of about seventy-five persons to hear the rest of the series saying that there are 300,000 members now in the Church, and the salvation of the world depends upon its spreading to all nations.

AGAINST FITTING SCHOOLS.

Dr. Parkhurst Objects to Them and Speaks of Politics.

In his sermon at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst had something to say about "Fitting Schools."

"I have taught in fitting schools," said Dr. Parkhurst, "and I know perfectly well what they mean. The average fitting school is run on the impulse of meagre motives. A boy enters such a school, and in three years he is to be fitted to enter college. No doubt there is an advantage in having a short and specific purpose, but the process threatens to be fatal. I know there are thousands of boys who are fitting for college this year to whom the entire pabulum of fitting-school curriculum is administered with reference only to the bearing it is going to have in the matter of their getting into college without conditions.

"It is a perfectly understood thing. Such a school fits for Yale or Princeton, or wherever else it may be. If you were to take your son to some educational bureau of information and inquire where you could find a school that would fit your boy to be a man they would laugh at you. The schools are cram shops, and the boys understand and call them such."

Turning to other matters the preacher said it was not what each man wants as an individual, but what mankind needs, as a family that must determine what each man's own specific act of giving or withholding will have to be. "That in the last analysis," said the speaker, "is the basis on which such questions as immigration and tariff will have to be settled. There is no use in thinking any policy we may adopt in regard to either of those matters will be permanent if it is adopted by us with an exclusive reference to our own National interests. One of two nations has no more rights as against the other than one of two men has rights as against the interests of the other.

"The safest statesmanship to-day is that which proceeds with the distinctest reference to, and clearest consciousness of, the best interests of all the world.

"The fact that we have a strong minority of legislators at Washington who, so far from respecting the interests of the world at large, are equally contemptuous of the weal of their own country, is no indication that the public drift is not towards larger things. It is one of the peculiarities of our mode of government at present that legislators and the people have little in common, nevertheless the drift of international relation is in the direction of comprehensiveness, and the policy that will stand in least danger of repeal will be that which maps the doctrines of universal brotherhood with most emphasis and cordiality."

A Boy's Strange Story.

William Tuttle, a homeless lad of nineteen years, was arrested Saturday night at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street for begging. At the West Thirtieth Street Police Station he said his mother is hopelessly insane, and his twelve-year-old sister Grace, disappeared from their home, 348 Third Avenue, last December, and since then he has been trying to find her. He had spent all his money in the search, and begged because he was hungry. His mother's dementia, he said, had been caused by the disappearance of her eldest daughter, Bessie, aged fourteen, who was believed to have eloped with an elderly admirer. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Magistrate Simms discharged the boy.

Seventy-first to Visit Washington.

The Seventy-first Regiment has decided to attend the inauguration of President-elect McKinley. Regimental Quartermaster John K. Olyphant has secured a special train for the regiment, which is to leave the foot of Liberty Street on the evening of March 3. The train is to be provided with sleeping cars, and Commissary of Subsistence John Kennedy Tod has arranged with one of New York's most prominent caterers to furnish the meals for the regiment, both on the train and in Washington. The day following the inauguration will be spent by the regiment in sight-seeing, and the return trip to this city will be made on the night of March 5. Influential friends of the regiment will pay the greater portion of expense attached to the trip.

Killed Himself in His Hotel.

William Rottger, twenty-seven years old, who lived with his wife and three children on the top floor of 445 First Avenue, committed suicide sometime yesterday by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver in a room on the second floor of the Bellevue Hotel, Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue. Rottger is a son-in-law of Andrew Koch, the weiss beer brewer, and was considered by his neighbors as well to do. He was the proprietor of the hotel in which he committed suicide, and also of the saloon in the house in which he lived, which is opposite the hotel. Mrs. Rottger says her husband had complained of pains in his head. She thinks he was temporarily insane.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

HISTORY IN WOOD.

It is possible here to see just what sort of furniture the people of past centuries used.

You can see designs as old as Greece and Rome; pieces whose prototypes were made in the Middle Ages; countless Elizabethan, Jacobean, French and Flemish Renaissance specimens; all the graceful forms thought out in the eighteenth century—and find just the designs to suit your rooms today.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

At this season, when the socially inclined individual of no matter what class of society, may surfeit his soul with balls, receptions, and entertainments, efforts to secure a good attendance at the affairs has resulted in a fierce rivalry. Every "feature" calculated to interest the attention has been employed. The last plan, advertised on the Bowery, is a free-for-all tug-of-war contest preceding the dance, and the bills conclude, "The competition is free to teams of ladies and gents."

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A visitor in an up-town home noticed a particularly fine cat in the room. "What is the name of the cat?" he asked the young scion of the house. "Macbeth," was the answer. "Macbeth?" the visitor repeated. "Is not that a funny name for a cat?" "Well, that's what pa calls him, anyway. He says Macbeth doth murder sleep."

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At the dedication exercises of the Hebrew Technical Institute Friday Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, in the course of his address, said that at the time the anti-Semitic agitator Ahlwardt intended to speak in this city the Commissioner was approached by a number of prominent Jews and asked if he intended to permit Ahlwardt to deliver the lecture. "Of course, I do," responded Mr. Roosevelt promptly. "He has a perfect right to speak so long as he infringes no law. If you choose to speak against the Gentiles, you are at liberty to do so at any time, under the same conditions." In thinking the matter over, after the departure of the delegation, the Commissioner concluded that he would undertake a purely American plan, and not only preserve order, but rebuke the anti-Semite at the same time. "Accordingly," he said, "I selected a cordon of forty officers to preserve the peace, and they were all Hebrews, and, what is more, they did preserve the peace."

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Elsie has reached the age, her parents think, where she should be taught something of the rewards and punishments hereafter. The description of the angelic hosts especially interested her. An angel, she was told, is that part of us that lives forever, either in bliss for its goodness or in torment for its wickedness. The other day she saw a picture purporting to be that of an angel. After studying it carefully, she turned to her mother with: "Mamma, angels don't have bodies like us?" "No," she was answered. "Or no flesh?" "No." "But they have wings?" "Yes." A profound pause; then she asked, "What do they fasten the wings to?"

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The amateur whips who drive coaches from the city to country rendezvous often tell amusing stories of their experiences with unsophisticated guests who mistake them for professional coachmen. J. Lee Taller is the latest victim of such an experience. He recently had as guests a lot of Vassar girls, who were visiting the parents of a former graduate. As soon as the start was made the girls began to criticise the coachman, and the first conclusion they reached was that he was too good-looking a fellow to be a professional coachman, and they wondered how he could dress so well on his salary. Questions were then showered on the "whip" as to the care of horses and appointments, until it was almost impossible for him to properly handle the reins. The destination was finally reached, and Mr. Taller is now willing to take a turn on the pillory rather than a repetition of a day with Vassar girls.

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A few evenings ago a book agent entered the lobby of a big up-town hotel. Approaching a group of men he produced a book, on the cover of which were the portraits of Messrs. Cleveland, Stevenson, Maceo, and Gomez. In very elegant language he discussed the title, "The Cuban Struggle for Liberty," and succeeded in selling three "five-dollar books" for one dollar each. After he left the buyers discovered the book was all cover and the inside contained nothing but annual reports of various departments of the National Government.

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"A short time ago," said one of the guests at a recent banquet, as he lighted a cigarette, "a young reporter in my city died from smoking too many of these, and the other boys in the office thought that the fact should be used as a warning. They got all the empty cigarette boxes they could and pasted them on the wall so as to form, in large letters, the moral and epitaph, "He Died." Many of the boys bought more cigarettes than ever, for the purpose of getting the boxes, but I believe that on the whole fewer cigarettes have been smoked there since."

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An east side man who makes a hobby of the comforts and discomforts of street and elevated cars says that the companies gain nothing by placing the seats lengthwise. A thirty-foot car only carries forty passengers comfortably, he says, no matter how the seats are arranged. They would do this just as well if the seats were all in tiers, or rows, with the aisle in the centre. By having the aisle at one side five persons could be accommodated nicely, he declares, in each tier, and ten or twelve rows could be put into each car. In his opinion it would be infinitely more satisfactory to the public. The benches running lengthwise of the car are uncomfortable in many ways, he insists—not the least consideration being that they compel crowds of men and women to sit staring into one another's faces.

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P. H. Dudley, the civil engineer, is operating in a field of invention which is not invaded to any great extent by other persons of a scientific turn of mind. Mr. Dudley's specialty is a machine to register the undulations, or unevenness of railway tracks. By a delicate adjustment of mechanism between the wheels of a car which he uses specially for the purpose, the jarring and jogging of the train on the rails are accurately transcribed on a roll of paper. On a perfectly true railroad the mark on the paper would be a straight line, but in the test of a rough road the line transmitted to the paper is zigzag like a rail fence. This invention is used to see the need of repairs on railroads. If a roadbed is not solid or level, or if the rails are light and the ties imperfect, lines like a neglected hedge are transmitted to the roll of paper. The illustrations which Mr. Dudley gives of some of the old and very poor roads are amusing. Another interesting feature is that of showing the improvement made within a few years on some of the leading lines of this State. The better a road the less the wear and tear of wheels and cars and the safer to the traveling public. The problem of smoothness is a constant study among engineers.

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A young man hooked his umbrella handle over the arm of his chair while he nibbled his sandwich and pie in a quick-lunch restaurant. Then he paid his check and walked out, leaving the umbrella. He reached the office where he worked before he discovered that he had forgotten something, and then he hastened back to the restaurant. He found a stranger sitting in the chair he had occupied, and his umbrella was where he had left it. He calculated that he had been gone from the restaurant about four minutes and a half. And it was a good umbrella, too,

Hot-weather suits, warm-weather suits — some cold-weather suits.

Materials: worsteds in fancy plaids, stripes, and mixtures, plain blue and black cheviots, serges.

Colors: browns, blues, tans, grays, olives, blacks.

Styles: sack suits, lined and half lined, single and double-breasted; walking coats, with and without outside flap pockets.

Former prices $14 to $28.

Present prices—young men's sizes, $10; men's, $12.

It's the bulk of what remains from last Spring's stock, with small lots of Winter suits added.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GOD INSIDE THE UNIVERSE

The Rev. Minot J. Savage's Fifth Sermon on the Subject "Religion for To-day."

MAN IS A SOUL, INVISIBLE.

Polytheism, the Earliest and Most Natural Religion, an Inevitable Step in the Growth of the Human Mind — God Is in All Things.

In the Church of the Messiah, yesterday morning, the R